

## Argentina offers Falklands deal

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The government said Monday it would declare a formal end to hostilities with Britain if it drops a "protection zone" around the Falkland Islands. The two nations fought a bloody 74-day war over the islands in 1982. The proposal also called for "an open dialogue" as a preliminary step toward negotiations on Falklands sovereignty. The proposal was read at a press conference by the Foreign Ministry's secretary of international relations, Jorge Sabato. "A formal end to hostilities would be established as part of a process of elimination of the consequences of the (1982) conflict, which must put an end to the so-called 150-mile military protection zone," the text said. All Argentine planes and ships are barred from the zone, which British declared at the end of the war. The offer came only hours before a scheduled meeting between President Raul Alfonsin and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington. The Falklands issue was expected to dominate the encounter. On Saturday and Sunday, Mr. Reagan met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The proposal called for "global negotiations" in line with United Nations resolutions calling for Britain and Argentina to negotiate an end to the Falklands sovereignty dispute.

# Jordan Times

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## Spadolini arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini is scheduled to arrive here from Riyadh today on a one-day official visit to the Kingdom. Mr. Spadolini, 61, a member of Italy's Republican Party, is expected to hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on issues of mutual concern to both countries, according to an official from the Italian embassy. "We are still working on his (Mr. Spadolini's) programme in Jordan," the official told the Jordan Times on Monday. The official said he did not know whether or not the minister's visit to Jordan would cover military cooperation between Italy and Jordan. According to the official, Mr. Spadolini, who will be accompanied by political and diplomatic counsellors, is scheduled to leave Amman on Wednesday morning. Mr. Spadolini arrives here from Saudi Arabia. During his three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Spadolini and his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz held talks which were described on Sunday by the Italian minister as "good." He did not elaborate.

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## King graduates Royal Guards

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Monday graduated a new batch of officers of the Special Royal Guards. The graduates staged practical demonstrations, including shooting from light weapons at static and mobile targets. At the end of the celebration, King Hussein presented graduates with certificates and excellent ones with prizes. The graduation ceremony was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid bin Shaker, Public Security Director Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali and a number of senior army officers.

## King cables good wishes to Qaboos

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes on Monday to Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman on Oman's National Day. In the cable, the King wished Sultan Qaboos continued health and happiness and more progress and prosperity for the Omani people.

## Sheikh Jaber receives Iraqi message

KUWAIT (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz paid a brief visit to Kuwait on Monday to deliver a message from President Saddam Hussein to the Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Officials did not disclose the contents of the message. It followed President Reagan's disclosure last week that the United States had sent military equipment to Iran. Another Iraqi official, Parliament Speaker Saadoun Hammadi, paid similar visits to Cairo and Amman over the weekend.

## Committee to study road construction works

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Monday decided to set up a committee, comprising representatives for the ministries of Public Works and Planning, to study the road construction projects, as provided in the five-year development plan. The committee will determine priority projects in accordance with the importance of roads.

## WAJ gets EC loan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has signed a loan agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB) under which the EIB will grant the authority 2.55 million European currency units (equivalent to U.S. dollars) to help finance the improvement of the Zarqa sewerage system currently under construction, according to a press release issued by the European Community (EC) delegation in Amman. The release said the funds will be used to supply and lay some 77 kilometres of sewers and conduits to treatment plants in Zarqa. The loan, which is for 15 years at 5.3 per cent interest rate, brings to 33.9 million ECUs the EIB lendings to Jordan under the 1983-1986 financial protocol between Jordan and the EC.

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## King: Jordan seeks to avoid superpower polarisation or domination in Mideast

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein has said Jordan's desire to avoid superpower polarisation in the Middle East had prompted it to insist on the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council in a proposed international conference because the Kingdom sought to avoid the domination of either of the two big powers in the region.

In an open dialogue with Broadcasting Corporation, the King reaffirmed Jordan's belief that only an international

conference with the participation of all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including the PLO, and the five permanent members of the Security Council should be the forum to work out a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

Answering questions in the programme, the King said Israel posed a threat to the stability and peace of the entire Middle East since failure to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict was the main cause for the instability in the region.

On Jordan's development plans

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## Crown Prince emphasises need for constructive inter-faith dialogue

GENEVA (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called for constructive inter-faith dialogue in order to make human society more tolerant and human conditions more tolerable.

"Faith in one God, the complexity of the universe and the mystery of life thereafter have served as the common links that bind us together," the Crown Prince told the third Meeting of Muslim-Christian dialogue that opened here Monday.

"Mankind today stands at crossroads and with vast modern technological advancement, its choice of the direction it will take can lead it either to unprecedented prosperity for all or the fatal annihilation of all," the Crown Prince told his audience.

Prince Hassan was addressing

the opening session of the meeting that opened at the Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarchy here.

The Crown Prince explained in his speech the Islamic ideology on "authority," which requires the faithful to have complete submission to God and His commandments. "In Islam, God is accepted as the ultimate and the only source of authority," he said.

The Crown Prince explained that while in the Christian world there is distinction between state and church, in Islam "God is the sovereign law-giver and his trustees compose the Umma (nation) and are empowered to make complementary laws" in compliance with Sharia.

He explained Islam's sources of law, based on the Holy Quran and the Prophet's tradition (hadith) in addition to *qiyas* (analogy), *jma'a*

(consensus) and *ijtihad* (interpretation).

He cautioned, however, that "the application of Islamic principles for political and economic reconstruction is a complex and difficult task."

(Full text of the Crown Prince's speech will be published in the Jordan Times tomorrow.)

Later on Monday, Crown Prince Hassan discussed with European Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson the outcome of the Jordan Development Conference, which was held in Amman last week.

The meeting was attended by Planning Minister Taher Kanaana, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Arab Potash Company Omer Abdullah and Jordan's ambassador to the EC, Hassan Abu N'meh.

## Jewish threats force Arabs to stay away from homes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians living near the spot in the Old City where an Israeli youth was killed fled their homes on Monday after extremist Jews threatened them.

The exodus, prompted by fears of further anti-Arab violence by Jews following attacks on Arabs and Arab property in a rampage on Sunday, also followed a call by Israeli cabinet minister Ariel Sharon to send more Israeli troops and Jewish settlers to the occupied territories.

"Most of the Arab families on Aqbat Al Khaldieh Street have gone to stay with relatives until things calm down," said one young Palestinian who stayed behind and spoke to Reuters through a partly closed door.

In an appeal on Israeli Radio, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said: "Riots and irresponsible reaction by our citizens should be prevented. There is no need for it and it is damaging."

Metal grilles were pulled down on shops and virtually all windows were shattered in the area where Elihu Amedi, whom police identified as a student at a Jewish seminary, was stabbed to death on Saturday.

At a makeshift memorial for Amedi, armed Jews glared angrily at Arabs walking along the steep street about 300 metres from the entrance to the Haram Al Sharif complex.

Police intervened when one Israeli ran to an arched doorway and spat at an Arab woman who was screaming "Allah Akbar."

Jews rampaged through Arab East Jerusalem on Sunday during Amedi's funeral. The violence was followed by anti-Arab demonstrations in the Jewish neighbourhoods.

Jews buried stones at churches and burned Arab cars during the Israeli's funeral procession. Later, hundreds of Israelis blocked a major Jerusalem street.

throw stones and screamed "death to Arabs."

Four petrol bombs were hurled overnight into an Arab cafe in the Old City, causing slight damage.

In Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Organisation said Monday it killed two Israeli soldiers in a knife attack outside a religious school in Jerusalem.

The PLO news agency Wafa published a statement by the Palestinian military high command asserting that "a unit of the group of Martyr Abu Hassan Salamah carried out a knife attack Saturday on a group of soldiers in the centre of Jerusalem, killing one of them and inflicting mortal injuries on another."

The statement said the members of the unit "returned safely to their base."

Three Arabs were arrested minutes after the killing. Police claimed they confessed to the

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## 1 killed in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Clashes between Palestinian and Lebanese Amal militiamen at a Beirut refugee camp went into their fourth week Monday with reports of fresh artillery duels and sniper fire.

Palestinian and hospital sources in Beirut said one person had been killed and 18 were injured in latest fighting in and around Bourj Al Barajneh camp, home for some 11,000 Palestinian refugees in Beirut's southern suburbs.

The hospital sources said 11 of the injured were civilians caught by sniper fire on the main road to Beirut airport.

At least 43 people have been killed in the Beirut fighting and some 65 others have died in six weeks of clashes around Palestinian camps in South Lebanon despite a series of Syrian-mediated ceasefire agreements.

Palestinian sources said Monday's fighting with artillery, mortar bombs and rocket-propelled grenades erupted at dawn but subsided into sporadic sniper fire.

## Israelis stage new air strikes on S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Israeli helicopter gunships rocketed Palestinian camps near South Lebanon's port city of Sidon Monday in the second air strike in the area in as many days, police reported.

The 10-minute air attack was carried out at 3:40 p.m. by at least three Israeli helicopter gunships which fired 15 guided missiles at Palestinian targets around the refugee camps of Mich Mieh and Ain Al Hilweh, police said.

They said at least four Palestinians were wounded in the raid, Israel's 15th air strike into Lebanon this year.

A local reporter said the gunships repeatedly pounded positions belonging to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah group shortly before dusk.

Palestinian defenders fired 23-mm Soviet-made anti-aircraft guns at the raiding helicopters but no hits were reported.

About nine missiles hit a

two-storey building housing the headquarters in Ain Al Hilweh of the Libyan-sponsored Palestine Popular Struggle Front, the reporter said.

Smoke billowed from the stricken targets as ambulances with wailing sirens evacuated the casualties to hospitals in Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, he added.

One of the rockets hit a nearby Lebanese army barracks, causing material damage, police said.

The Fatah movement, in a statement, said that Israeli planes had raided the Ain Al Hilweh camp for the second day running.

"These crimes by the enemy against our Palestinian and Lebanese people in the camps and villages are taking place within the sight of the whole world, without a voice of condemnation being heard," the statement said.

The Israeli attacks followed the stabbing to death in Jerusalem of a Jewish youth on Saturday.

## King receives Egyptian speaker

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received Dr. Rifaa Mahjoub, speaker of the Egyptian People's Council, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the message dealt with bilateral relations and the current situation and developments in the Arab region.

During the audience, Dr. Mahjoub presented to the King the Medal of the Egyptian People's Council, Petra said.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid bin Shaker and Egypt's ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbe.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Lawzi and Mr. Fayed held separate meetings with Dr. Mahjoub and a parliamentary delegation accompanying the Egyptian speaker.

In his meeting with Dr. Mahjoub, Mr. Lawzi stressed Jordan's keen interest and efforts towards achieving Arab solidarity and praised the strong relations between Jordan and Egypt.

Mr. Lawzi pointed out that both countries supported Iraq in its war with Iran and called for an international conference on the

Middle East to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The speaker also said that support for the inhabitants of the occupied territories was a national duty to enable the Palestinians counter Israeli plots and practices.

Dr. Mahjoub praised Jordan for its national and pan-Arab stands and the King's position on various Arab issues. Dr. Mahjoub also lauded the brotherly relations between Egypt and Jordan and the increasing bilateral ties in various fields.

In his meeting with Dr. Mahjoub, Mr. Fayed reviewed relations between the two countries and paid tribute to Egypt for its continued support for Iraq in the war. Mr. Fayed also said Jordan denounced all forms of terrorism.

The Lower House speaker emphasised the role Egypt played in building Arab solidarity and said the strength of the Arab Nation depended upon its strength to unify its ranks and efforts.

Mr. Fayed also reviewed with Dr. Mahjoub Jordan's efforts to support the people living in the occupied territories and said they were aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to counter Israeli plans aimed at evicting them from their homeland.

Dr. Mahjoub expressed hope that Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation would continue to be strengthened in various fields and could serve as the nucleus for

## Klibi and Ibrahim due here Wednesday

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Arab League Secretary General Khalil Klibi and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim are scheduled to arrive here on Wednesday for talks on convening the much-delayed 13th regular Arab summit.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Klibi and Mr. Ibrahim would discuss with senior Jordanian officials efforts to settle inter-Arab differences and pave the way for the summit. Mr. Klibi and Mr. Ibrahim, the current president of Arab League Ministerial Council, will arrive here from Damascus.

Arab differences, ranging from conflicting stands on the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian problem and Egypt's readmission to the Arab League, the Algerian-Moroccan conflict over Western Sahara and disputes between Libya and Tunisia, have held up all efforts at various stages to convene the 13th Arab summit, which was originally scheduled to be held in Saudi Arabia in 1984.

However, the Arab League Ministerial Council, in a mid-October meeting in Tunis, unanimously voted for the convening of the summit as soon as possible. The council entrusted Mr. Klibi and Mr. Ibrahim with the task of pursuing contacts with Arab leaders to fix a venue and date for the first regular gathering of the Arab heads of state since 1982, when Morocco hosted the 12th summit in Fez.

Arab leaders met in an emergency summit in Casablanca, Morocco, in August 1985.

The October meeting of the Arab League Council also decided that controversial issues such as the July 22-23 summit between King Hassan II of Morocco and the then Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, and Syria's diplomatic break with Morocco and call for censuring the Moroccan king for the meeting with Mr. Peres, be referred to the summit. King Hassan resigned as chairman of the Arab League following his meeting with Mr. Peres.

Other major issues expected to be tackled by the summit include Egypt's readmission to the Arab League after a seven-year suspension and the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war in which Syria and

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## Mystery surrounds fate of North Korean leader

Reports speak of murder and power struggle but diplomats say calm prevailing in Pyongyang

SEOUL (Agencies) — The fate of Kim Il-Sung remained a mystery on Monday after a day of intense speculation and whirling rumours in Seoul and Tokyo that the North Korean communist leader had been overthrown, or assassinated, or both.

South Korean Defence Minister Lee Ki-Baek told the national assembly: "Judging from a series of indications from the north, either Kim is dead or there is a serious internal power struggle underway."

Earlier Mr. Lee's ministry had quoted broadcasts from communist advanced military posts along the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) separating the two Koreas that the reclusive Kim had been shot dead.

Japan's Kyodo news agency reported from Hanoi that Mr. Kim had been killed. The agency quoted "reliable informed sources" in Hanoi as saying



Kim Il-Sung

Vietnamese authorities had received information Monday morning through Communist Party "routes" from North Korea that Mr. Kim was dead.

Kyodo gave no other details. In a separate report from Peking, the agency said the North Korean ambassador there formally told the ambassadors of Pyongyang's allies that the assassination report was false.

Kyodo based this report on unnamed East European sources in Peking. South Korean government and ruling party officials were quoted as saying that the man who has ruled North Korea with an iron hand since 1945 was "almost certainly dead."

But there were no independent reports of the broadcasts from the border area. U.S. military spokesmen in the south, where 40,000 American servicemen are stationed to bolster the country's defences, would not comment.

Meanwhile, there was a deafening silence from Mr. Kim's

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## Waite says U.S. deals with Iran damaged his freedom mission

LONDON (R) — British church lawyer Terry Waite said Monday the revelation of secret U.S. arms deals with Iran undermined his mission to release Western hostages in Lebanon by damaging his credibility and driving crucial contacts underground.

Mr. Waite, the personal envoy of Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, told a news conference he had not been aware of any arms deals between the United States and Iran during his previous trips to win the hostages' release.

Referring to reports that the U.S. government had been sending secret arms shipments to Iran to obtain the release of three hostages since September 1985, Mr. Waite said: "I feel obliged to say that the rumour and speculation of the past week have done immense harm."

"The speculations of the past week have meant that quite understandably many of them (contacts) have now gone to ground and they may not surface again."

President Ronald Reagan acknowledged last Thursday that his administration had secretly sent weapons to Tehran but he denied that this amounted to

paying ransom for the American hostages held by pro-Iranian radicals in Lebanon even though three of them have been released. In Riyadh, Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini voiced concern on Monday over the U.S. arms shipments to Iran and said Italy would consult its European allies on the issue.

He told newsmen the subject came up in his talks with Saudi Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. "We expressed concern over exporting arms to Iran which could escalate tension in the region," Mr. Spadolini said.

Mr. Spadolini said his talks in Riyadh have centred on Middle East developments, including the six-year-old Gulf war.

He also said Italy joined with other European Community states in imposing sanctions against Syria because of evidence implicating it in an attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner last April and not merely to please Britain.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres rejected a call by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad for an international committee to define the meaning of terrorism. "He wants to gather all the

important people in the world so they can confirm that in what he calls a war of liberation it is (permissible) to kill women and children," Mr. Peres told Israeli Radio. "I have never heard such an unimportant speech."

In an address on Sunday marking his 16th year as Syrian leader, Mr. Assad proposed that a global committee distinguish between terrorists and non-terrorists.

French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua on Sunday described Britain's call for European Community sanctions against Syria as immensely stupid.

He said France had rejected requests for a suspension of economic relations.

"To us that seemed an immense stupidity, because at a time when Syria is tending to break away from the Soviet Union, and Iran, we had no reason to take measures that would have led to the deterioration of its economic situation," he told French radio.

Shultz says he opposes more deals with Iran; U.S. arms supplies to Tehran reportedly began in 1982; "Good news for Israel," page 2



# Shultz says he opposes any more arms to Iran

NEW YORK (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz has said he would oppose further arms shipments to Iran and confirmed reports that he was not fully informed of the 18-month-long secret operation.

Mr. Shultz, joining an administration public relations blitz aimed at quelling the uproar over secret dealings with Tehran, said the weapons shipped to Tehran were intended to show President Reagan's desire for improved relations with Iran.

"We gave a signal. And as far as I am concerned the signal has been given and I don't see any need for further signals," Mr. Shultz said in a television interview Sunday.

Asked if there would be further arms shipments to Iran, he said, "I would certainly say, as far as I am concerned, no."

But Mr. Shultz said he did not have authority to speak for the administration on this point.

He also declined to comment on reports that he might resign over the controversy.

Mr. Reagan ordered the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency to carry out the secret dealings with Iran. The initiative was first revealed about two weeks ago in a Middle East press report.

In an address to the nation last week, Mr. Reagan said the arms shipments, which he described as a small quantity of defensive weapons, were intended to help lead to improved relations with Tehran. He denied the weapons were a ransom for Americans held hostage in Lebanon but said the release of some hostages had been a by-product of contacts with Tehran.

Mr. Shultz, asked why he had continued to urge moderate Arab countries to refrain from sending arms to Iran, said, "first of all, my

long discussions with them, have objectives which are very similar to ours," he said.

Former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, who accompanied the arms shipment to Iran, Sunday denied that the weapons could be used to further terrorist causes.

The arms shipment was needed to bolster the position of Iranian moderates, he said in a television interview.

The revelation of the arms shipments prompted widespread criticism from lawmakers who said it would undermine the country's credibility with its allies, whom it has been urging to refrain from selling arms to Iran.

"The administration has no comprehensive coordinated foreign policy anywhere in the world," Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd said in a television interview Sunday.

Senator Patrick Leahy, ranking Democrat on the Senate Intelligence Committee said the administration appears to have violated the law by not promptly informing Congress of the operation, which involved the CIA.

"There is a provision in the law which says that they must notify certain members of Congress of a covert action in a timely fashion," Leahy said on the same programme with Byrd.

"This is not timely in my estimation," he added. "The people who were notified were the new-found friends of the administration in Tehran, not the Republican and Democratic leadership of the Congress."

Hearings on the issue are planned in both houses of Congress next week and CIA Director William Casey is expected to testify. Ponderer said he will probably not testify.

## U.S. arms shipment to Iran reportedly began in 1982

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Shipments of U.S. arms through Israel to Iran began as early as 1982 and, according to Israeli sources, were continuing as recently as two weeks ago, Time magazine has said.

Last week, following reports of a secret arms-for-hostages deal between Washington and Tehran, President Reagan said, he authorised small shipments of arms and military spare parts in an effort to mend relations with Iran. He said the secret initiative began 18 months ago.

"Israeli sources with usually reliable information made the startling assertion that shipments to Iran were still under way two weeks ago, even after the worldwide controversy exploded," Time magazine reported in this week's issue.

"They said a freighter picked up a load of arms at the Israeli port of Eilat and delivered it to Bandar Abbas in Iran sometime between Nov. 2 and Nov. 7," it added.

The Israeli sources also said that shipments made by Israel, with U.S. knowledge, began as early as 1982.

Time said "the shipments, which broke the spirit and perhaps the letter of U.S. law, had become entangled with murky efforts to barter for the release of American hostages, even as the United States was proclaiming that it would never deal with terrorist kidnappers."

Meanwhile, two U.S. newspapers have published reports saying that United Technologies Corp. got permission from the U.S. government to supply helicopter parts to Iran last year.

Both the Los Angeles Times and the Hartford, Connecticut, Courant reported in Sunday's editions that the Department of Commerce authorised United Technologies in September 1981 to have one of its Canadian-based subsidiaries ship helicopter parts to Tehran. The newspapers said the Canadian government also approved the shipment.

Richard Whitmyre, a spokesman for the Hartford-based United Technologies, said the parts were for commercial aircraft. But helicopter experts told the newspapers that many of the parts also could be used for military aircraft.

President Ronald Reagan denies that recent arms shipments to Iran were in exchange for the release of American hostages. David Jacobson from pro-Iranian captors in Lebanon two weeks ago. The same group that held Jacobson still holds Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, and Thomas Sutherland, dean of American University in Beirut.

## U.S.-Iran arms deal 'was good news for Israel'

By Charles Bremner  
Routier

WASHINGTON — While the United States is digesting the embarrassment of its ill-fated effort to win friends in Iran, Israel has reason for quiet satisfaction, diplomats and other analysts say.

Accounts from U.S. and other officials over the past two days have revealed deep Israeli involvement in the 18-month secret operation by the White House to cultivate influence in Tehran.

One Arab ambassador said Washington appeared to have been "dragged into an Israeli adventure."

William Quandt, a former White House Middle East expert, remarked: "If it succeeded, it was good news. If it didn't, that didn't hurt their interests either. From their point of view it was a very good operation."

The operation, which included cover shipments of arms arranged by Israel, appeared to collapse 10 days ago after Iranian leaders revealed its existence.

U.S. allies have expressed private amazement at the affair, confirmed by Reagan in a television address on Thursday. Analysts say it has proved to be his administration's biggest foreign policy blunder.

Mr. Reagan denied the arms were ransom for hostages in Lebanon and he did not mention Israel, but officials have confirmed the outline of accounts emerging from U.S. and other sources.

According to these sources, the secret U.S.-Iranian contacts opened in August 1981 after then-National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane sent a top aide to talk with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Peres encouraged the idea and Israeli officials, who had maintained covert links with Iran, proposed a channel through an exiled Iranian businessman, Manucher Ghorbanifar.

In September the first Israeli military shipments were flown to Iran in an operation arranged by the Foreign Ministry's Political Director David Kimche, a former top official in the Mossad intelligence agency.

Mr. Reagan ordered a halt to arms shipments after only one hostage was released by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon in September, but channels with Tehran were kept open.

The president approved arms shipments again in March this year and Mr. McFarlane travelled to Iran in May on the first of two such trips, according to the accounts.

New arms shipments began through Israeli intermediaries in July and ended in October shortly before the release of hostage David Jacobson on Nov. 2.

One Arab diplomat in Washington said Israel appeared to have played the role of "project manager."

"The NSC (presidential National Security Council) staff had all the resources of Israel at their disposal. They found the pilots, the ships, the contacts," the diplomat added.

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"Israeli fingerprints are all over the place. This was an Israeli operation," another Arab diplomat said.

Speaking on U.S. television on Friday, Israeli cabinet minister Moshe Arens declined to confirm the degree of Israeli involvement but he said it was important to make contacts with Iran.

Western diplomats said it was logical that the White House, under pressure to free U.S. hostages, would turn to its strategic ally in the region for assistance, but Washington clearly failed to analyse the consequences of deep Israeli involvement.

Clovis Makoud, the Arab League's chief observer at the

United Nations, said Israel's "undoubted objective in this dubious activity was to keep fueling the war between Iran and Iraq and maintain imbalance in the Middle East."

Mr. Makoud said Arab states recognised it was logical for Washington to try to establish channels with Iran, given the country's strategic importance.

"But it is impossible to comprehend that this should have been predicated on arms sales through Israel."

Washington's operation, effectively disowned by Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, has strained U.S. ties with moderate Arab states.

One analyst noted that U.S. efforts to bring together the opposing Middle East sides were already dormant and the Iran debacle meant there was little prospect of any further Reagan initiatives for an overall peace settlement.

However, some Arab diplomats said the affair would blow over fairly soon. They said it would just add to long-standing disillusionment among Arab states about U.S. policy in the region but they nevertheless realised it was in their strategic interest to maintain close links with Washington.

## Rabin: UNIFIL troops are not needed

STOCKHOLM (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted Monday as saying that U.N. peacekeeping troops in southern Lebanon were unnecessary and ineffective.

Rabin, on a two-day unofficial visit as a guest of Sweden's Foreign Affairs Institute, told the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet that Israeli troops would not withdraw from the war-torn Lebanese border area, despite U.N. demands.

A Swedish battalion of 600 troops is set to join the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) later this month, but Rabin told the Swedish morning newspaper the force was not effective for fighting Arab guerrillas in the area.

"We have never asked Swedish mothers to send their sons to southern Lebanon and spill their blood to defend Israel. For they cannot defend us," he told the paper.

"They (UNIFIL) are not capable of fighting terrorists. We can never hand over the responsibility for Israel's defence to anyone else," he was quoted as saying.

Israel last week turned down a request for its troops to withdraw from the border area, saying their removal would leave the area free for commandos to resume attacks on settlements over the border in Israel.

## Indonesia regrets Herzog's Singapore visit

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim nation, expressed regret Monday over a planned three-day visit to Singapore by Israeli President Chaim Herzog.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the ambassador at the Singapore embassy was summoned to be told of Indonesia's concern about the visit, which starts Tuesday.

The statement said Herzog's stay in Singapore would not aid unity within the six-member Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The association groups Indonesia and Singapore with Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei and the Philippines.

Malaysia has recalled its ambassador to Singapore for consultations, while Herzog's scheduled visit to Manila has been cancelled.

In a comparatively mild reaction, the Indonesian statement said the Singapore government has shown that it has no regard for

its ASEAN neighbours ... no respect for ASEAN spirit, and has begun to show arrogance," the note said.

The note said Singapore's invitation to Herzog had "opened up a way for Israeli influence and aggression in South-East Asia and upset the peace, stability and harmony of the region."

It added: "Singapore has lowered its morals and respect by associating itself with the atrocities of Israel condemned by the world and the United Nations," the note added.

Rithauddeen told reporters the government was studying a proposal by 25 groups for the cancellation of air and train services to Singapore during Herzog's visit.

The groups' representative in southern Johore, bordering Singapore, has threatened to disrupt train services there, local papers reported.

## Tamil refugees leave Egypt for Denmark

CAIRO (AP) — Thirty-seven Tamils from Sri Lanka left Monday for Denmark, where they have been offered asylum, after being stranded at Cairo airport for a week, airport officials said.

Their departure on an Egyptian flight for the Danish capital Copenhagen broke a deadlock during which fruitless efforts were made to send them to Singapore, India or Pakistan or to have them repatriated.

During the stalemate, the Sri Lankans ate and slept in Cairo airport's transit lounge. Officials said they did not request asylum in Egypt.

The Sri Lankans left Monday morning after Danish authorities allowed their entry," said Brig.

Farouk Sabri, the airport's passports chief.

Other officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Denmark had agreed to give them asylum after an initial refusal. The officials said the Sri Lankans were anti-government Tamils, but it was not known to which group they belong, if any. Several Tamil groups have been fighting for a separate state in northern Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankans flew in last weekend from Singapore, stopped for a night in Cairo and then flew Monday to Copenhagen, where they requested asylum. Danish authorities rejected the request and sent them back to Cairo under

guard by Danish security men, according to Egyptian officials.

The officials said there were "missing pages" from the Sri Lankans' passports, and Egypt's state-owned Middle East News Agency reported that the Sri Lankans themselves had torn off the pages on arriving at Copenhagen last Monday.

The officials said Egyptian authorities rejected a request by the Sri Lankan embassy that it send the Sri Lankans home after seizing their passports.

They said the Sri Lankans turned down an Egyptian offer to fly them to Singapore, saying they feared authorities there might repatriate them by force.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 — Koran  
15:35 — Programme review  
15:45 — Cartoons  
16:05 — Children's programme  
16:25 — The News  
17:35 — Religious programme (Fatawa)  
18:00 — Local series  
18:30 — Special programme on Oman  
19:35 — News programme  
19:45 — Programme review  
20:00 — News in Arabic  
20:30 — Arabic series  
21:35 — Tomorrow's programme  
21:40 — Local varieties programme  
23:00 — News summary in Arabic  
23:30 — Close down

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 — Features/Nature  
19:00 — News in French  
19:15 — L'actualité des peuples  
19:30 — News in Hebrew  
19:45 — Varieties  
20:00 — News in Arabic  
20:30 — Music Box  
21:15 — Beyond 2000  
21:30 — News in English  
22:00 — Hilary  
22:30 — Dazzling and Melodrama

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW 774111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 — Light Music  
07:30 — News Desk  
08:00 — Morning Show  
08:30 — News Summary  
08:45 — Morning Show Cont.  
11:00 — Oriental Foods  
11:15 — Your Health  
11:30 — Morning Show  
12:00 — News Summary  
12:30 — Readings  
12:45 — Pop Session  
13:00 — News Summary  
13:45 — Pop Session Cont.  
14:00 — News Bulletin  
14:10 — Instrumentals  
14:30 — New Music  
15:00 — Concert Hour  
16:00 — News Summary  
16:45 — Instrumentals, Old Favourites  
17:00 — Science Report  
17:30 — Pop Session  
18:00 — News Summary  
18:30 — Top Twenty  
19:00 — News  
19:30 — Date with a Star  
20:00 — Evening Show

#### PROGRAMME TWO

06:00 David Mannor 06:30 The Music of Weber 06:45 Reflections 06:50 The Music of Weber 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:10 New Ideas 07:15 Book Choice 07:15 The World Today 07:20 Newsweek 07:30 Rock Solid 07:35 World News 07:40 24 Hours News Summary 07:45 Sports Story 07:50 News Summary 07:55 World News 08:00 Reflections 08:15 Training for Tomorrow 08:20 Symphony for Four 08:25 World News 08:30 British Press Review 08:35 The World Today 08:40 News Summary 08:45 Look Ahead 08:50 Sounds of the States 08:55 News Summary 09:00 The Sunlight 09:05 World News 09:10 The Sunlight 09:15 World News 09:20 A Letter from South 09:25 1325 A Letter from South 09:30 Sports International 09:35 Radio Newsweek 09:40 The Multitask 09:45 Personal Story 09:50 Sports Round-up 09:55 World News 10:00 24 Hours News Summary 10:05 Network U.K. 10:10 Recording of the Week 10:15 Outlook 10:20 The Music of Weber 10:25 Radio Newsweek 10:30 Joy Good Show 10:35 The Reason Jottings of Hinge and Bracket 10:40 World News 10:45 Commentary 10:50 News 10:55 The World Today 11:00 World News 11:05 A Letter from South 11:10 Sports 11:15 Music 11:20 Sports Round-up 11:25 Newsweek 11:30 Development 11:35 26:00 The Evening World 11:40

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 955, 11740, 11925 and 12310 KHz

#### PROGRAMME ONE

06:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Reports, Sports News 30 minutes per hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:20 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:20 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:20 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:20 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:20 Music USA 22:00 News 22:10 World Report

#### PROGRAMME TWO

06:00 David Mannor 06:30 The Music of Weber 06:45 Reflections 06:50 The Music of Weber 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:10 New Ideas 07:15 Book Choice 07:15 The World Today 07:20 Newsweek 07:30 Rock Solid 07:35 World News 07:40 24 Hours News Summary 07:45 Sports Story 07:50 News Summary 07:55 World News 08:00 Reflections 08:15 Training for Tomorrow 08:20 Symphony for Four 08:25 World News 08:30 British Press Review 08:35 The World Today 08:40 News Summary 08:45 Look Ahead 08:50 Sounds of the States 08:55 News Summary 09:00 The Sunlight 09:05 World News 09:10 The Sunlight 09:15 World News 09:20 A Letter from South 09:25 1325 A Letter from South 09:30 Sports International 09:35 Radio Newsweek 09:40 The Multitask 09:45 Personal Story 09:50 Sports Round-up 09:55 World News 10:00 24 Hours News Summary 10:05 Network U.K. 10:10 Recording of the Week 10:15 Outlook 10:20 The Music of Weber 10:25 Radio Newsweek 10:30 Joy Good Show 10:35 The Reason Jottings of Hinge and Bracket 10:40 World News 10:45 Commentary 10:50 News 10:55 The World Today 11:00 World News 11:05 A Letter from South 11:10 Sports 11:15 Music 11:20 Sports Round-up 11:25 Newsweek 11:30 Development 11:35 26:00 The Evening World 11:40

#### PROGRAMME THREE

06:00 David Mannor 06:30 The Music of Weber 06:45 Reflections 06:50 The Music of Weber 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:10 New Ideas 07:15 Book Choice 07:15 The World Today 07:20 Newsweek 07:30 Rock Solid 07:35 World News 07:40 24 Hours News Summary 07:45 Sports Story 07:50 News Summary 07:55 World News 08:00 Reflections 08:15 Training for Tomorrow 08:20 Symphony for Four 08:25 World News 08:30 British Press Review 08:35 The World Today 08:40 News Summary 08:45 Look Ahead 08:50 Sounds of the States 08:55 News Summary 09:00 The Sunlight 09:05 World News 09:10 The Sunlight 09:15 World News 09:20 A Letter from South 09:25 1325 A Letter from South 09:30 Sports International 09:35 Radio Newsweek 09:40 The Multitask 09:45 Personal Story 09:50 Sports Round-up 09:55 World News 10:00 24 Hours News Summary 10:05 Network U.K. 10:10 Recording of the Week 10:15 Outlook 10:20 The Music of Weber 10:25 Radio Newsweek 10:30 Joy Good Show 10:35 The Reason Jottings of Hinge and Bracket 10:40 World News 10:45 Commentary 10:50 News 10:55 The World Today 11:00 World News 11:05 A Letter from South 11:10 Sports 11:15 Music 11:20 Sports Round-up 11:25 Newsweek 11:30 Development 11:35 26:00 The Evening World 11:40

#### PROGRAMME FOUR

06:00 David Mannor 06:30 The Music of Weber 06:45 Reflections 06:50 The Music of Weber 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:10 New Ideas 07:15 Book Choice 07:15 The World Today 07:20 Newsweek 07:30 Rock Solid 07:35 World News 07:40 24 Hours News Summary 07:45 Sports Story 07:50 News Summary 07:55 World News 08:00 Reflections 08:15 Training for Tomorrow 08:20 Symphony for Four 08:25 World News 08:30 British Press Review 08:35 The World Today 08:40 News Summary 08:45 Look Ahead 08:50 Sounds of the States 08:55 News Summary 09:00 The Sunlight 09:05 World News 09:10 The Sunlight 09:15 World News 09:20 A Letter from South 09:25 1325 A Letter from South 09:30 Sports International 09:35 Radio Newsweek 09:40 The Multitask 09:45 Personal Story 09:50 Sports Round-up 09:55 World News 10:00 24 Hours News Summary 10:05 Network U.K. 10:10 Recording of the Week 10:15 Outlook 10:20 The Music of Weber 10:25 Radio Newsweek 10:30 Joy Good Show 10:35 The Reason Jottings of Hinge and Bracket 10:40 World News 10:45 Commentary 10:50 News 10:55 The World Today 11:00 World News 11:05 A Letter from South 11:10 Sports 11:15 Music 11:20 Sports Round-up 11:25 Newsweek 11:30 Development 11:35 26:00 The Evening World 11:40

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An exhibition of paintings by Wendy Powell at the British Council (until Nov. 20).

\* An exhibition of Algerian paintings at the Professional Associations Complex (until Nov. 18).

\* Exhibition of Czech paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 18).

\* Indian book exhibition at Yarmouk University library (until Nov. 20).

\* German book exhibition at the University of Jordan (until Nov. 20).

\* An exhibition of Yugoslavian produced and industrial at the Jerusalem Hotel.

\* Soviet art exhibition at the Soviet Cultural Centre (until Nov. 23).

\* Photo exhibition at the French Cultural Centre (until Nov. 20).

\* An exhibition of contemporary art in the Federal Republic of Germany at the Petra Bank Gallery (until Nov. 29).

#### VIDEO

\* "Voyage impossible" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre Tel. 644371

American Centre Library Tel. 641520

British Council Tel. 6361474

French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009

Goethe Institute Tel. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644205

Swedish Cultural Centre Tel. 634049

Yiddish Cultural Centre Tel. 637777

Haya Arts Centre Tel. 645195

Rinaca Youth City Tel. 647181/86

Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793

Y.W.M.A. Tel. 664251

Azraq Municipal Library Tel. 637111

University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Malabar and Jeddah (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Tel. 661737.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 661737.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Tel. 678905.

American Catholic Church Tel. 677334.

American Orthodox Church Tel. 677334.

St. Ephrem Church (Syrian Orthodox) Tel. 771751.

American International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at the Southern Baptist School in Shamsil, Tel. 771751.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Samir), Tel. 811295.

Reformed Congregation (International, Inter-denominational): meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 669774.

#### PRAYER TIMES



## ATF conference on nonviolent political struggle concludes

By Lami K. Andoni  
and Fred Donovan

AMMAN — A conference on nonviolent political struggle concluded on Monday with a pledge to continue cooperation and coordination to promote the cause of international peace and justice.

The pledge was reiterated by a number of participants who expressed their deep appreciation for the discussions and the views exchanged in the conference during its final session Monday. The participants in the three-day conference, which was organized by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), included scholars and advocates of nonviolent political struggle as a means of solving conflicts.

In a concluding remark Dr. Ralph Crow, of the University of Jordan, expressed hope that cooperation, on the basis of the discussions and the findings of the conference, would continue in the future in terms of exchanging knowledge as well as in working together towards the goals of peace and justice. Dr. Crow, who was described by ATF Secretary General Sa'ad Iddin Ibrahim, as "the dynamo behind the conference," said that the discussions were frank and honest and that participants showed a high level of cooperation.

During the six sessions of the conference, participants listened to and discussed a number of papers on the concept of nonviolence, the successful experiences of nonviolent resistance in the Philippines and India, and dedicated two sessions to the discussion of nonviolent resistance in the Israeli occupied territories.

Although the conference could obviously not come out with one specific conclusion, all participants seemed to agree on the need to develop and explore strategies, techniques and tactics

for nonviolent political struggle as means to protest against injustice as well as to prompt changes for the better.

But while some participants argued strongly against violent methods as part of the struggle against inequality, injustice and oppression, others held the view that in most cases both means of struggle should be deployed to effect change.

Another argument that frequently surfaced was that it is almost impossible to dictate people under oppression or occupation how to react and therefore all means of resistance in such cases are justified.

"When you are desperate, you do desperate actions and in this case violent means cannot be excluded, and all means are justified," argued Mr. Ali Ghannouchi, the chairman and president of the Royal Jordanian Airline.

During the last session of the conference, discussions on ways to mobilize nonviolent resistance in the Israeli occupied territories continued following a documentary, produced by the British Central Television, on peaceful resistance activities against the Israeli occupation as carried out by the Palestine Centre for Nonviolence in occupied Jerusalem.

During the session, a paper prepared by Dr. Thomas Smerling from the American Enterprise Institute on "Prospects for Nonviolent Movement in the West Bank and Gaza" was presented and discussed. As Dr. Smerling could not be present, Dr. Crow summarised the paper.

In his paper, Dr. Smerling discussed the obstacles and supporting factors which could face the emergence of a coherent nonviolent movement and the positive impacts of such a movement in rallying support among Israelis for the cause of a just peace.

In his conclusion, Dr. Smerling

said that despite the obstacles — which included disunity and a lack of leadership, Israeli control measures, cognitive and cultural factors and economic and political dependency — the emergence of such a movement was possible but not in the near future. He argued that as resistance increases, the obstacles would diminish and the positive factors would build up.

"The nonviolent approach will keep resurfacing whenever Palestinians review their options. In time, the futility of 'armed struggle' and the logic of strategic nonviolence may grow apparent," he wrote.

Dr. Smerling concluded that he agreed with the Israeli researcher Meron Benvenisti in his assessment that: "Eventually, the Palestinians will learn that their real power lies in civil disobedience. It is inevitable."

### Morning session tackles education and training

In the morning, the panelists and participants tackled the difficult issue of how education and training for nonviolent struggle should be conducted. A major theme of the discussions was whether nonviolence could be seen merely as a technique of struggle, or whether nonviolence was indivisible from its religious, philosophical, and ethical foundations. This issue, pointed out the moderator Dr. Johan Hultung, "has profound implications for education and the teaching of nonviolence."

The day began with a presentation by Dr. William Klassen on "Education for Liberation through Nonviolence." Stressing the religious foundations of nonviolence, Dr. Klassen said that "there is something that is human and noble in nonviolent resistance."

"Nonviolent struggle is based

## TCC forwards proposed reductions in international phone charges to Rifai

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The final draft of proposals covering projected reductions on international telephone charges was forwarded on Monday to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai for approval, Minister of Communications Muhieddine Al Hussein has said.

The draft, studied and evaluated by a specialised technical committee, was unanimously endorsed by the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) board of directors in their meeting on Saturday.

Although Mr. Hussein, who also chairs the TCC board, refused to detail the TCC's final decision on lowering charges for international telephone calls, well-placed corporation sources estimate the reductions to be between 20 and 40 per cent of the present charges paid for all international telephone calls.

The minister himself described the reductions as "very good" and said "we can only elaborate on the issue after the reductions have been either accepted as they are or amended by the prime minister."

In the meantime senior TCC sources said that the new rates, once endorsed, will be adopted as of the beginning of 1987. The issue first surfaced at the beginning of this year when Mr. Hussein said that the TCC was studying the prospect of reducing charges for international telephone calls. Later, the minister said that the committee entrusted with studying the possibilities foresaw that a reduction of 20 per cent on all international telephone calls was possible and that a special reduction, reaching up to 50 per cent, might be applicable during off-peak hours and on Fridays and public holidays.

In a subsequent interview, Mr.

Hussein indicated that there had been no firm decision on the reduction percentages and said the committee was studying the prospects of reductions at a rate of between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of the current charges.

However, senior TCC sources attending Saturday's meeting said that the board accepted the idea of overall reductions on all international telephone calls and during certain hours of the day in particular. They did not elaborate.

One of the committee members told the Jordan Times recently that his group followed the theory of "supply and demand" to strike a balance in the projected reduction of charges formula.

Mr. Hussein said he will hold a press conference within the next few days to announce the government's stand on the issues of adopting a new tariff system for international telephone rates.

### 2,000 subscribers settle outstanding bills

Discussing the corporation's disconnection on Saturday of 5,000 telephone lines in Amman and its suburbs because subscribers failed to settle their overdue bills covering the first four months of this year, Mr. Hussein said that out of the total subscribers affected, 2,000 have already paid their outstanding charges.

Mr. Hussein estimated the amount of money paid to the TCC by subscribers whose telephone lines were disconnected over the past three days to be approximately JD 500,000. A spokesman for the TCC earlier said that the total value of unsettled telephone bills owed by 5,000 telephone subscribers was around JD 850,000.

The TCC demands JD 5 for the re-connection of each disconnected telephone.

## Banks unsure how to implement CBJ directive on partial payments in honouring cheques

By Samir Ghawli  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanian bankers complained Monday they had no clear perception on how to implement a Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) directive requesting all banks to widen their scope of honouring cheques, even if funds available in an account are less than the face value of a cheque drawn on the account.

Officials in various banks told the Jordan Times they had practised transactions of this sort on a "very selective and limited scale" but how to go about the clearing process between banks was still unclear and that many questions remain to be answered.

Partial payment of a cheque from whatever funds are available in a specific account is no problem as long as the payment takes place across the bank's counter, the bankers said. Should the cheque involve two or more banks, the process is more complicated and requires legal advice and more bookkeeping, they continued.

An official at the CBJ said the directive was issued to reaffirm an existing legislation which should not be disregarded just because it has not been "traditional and customary" in banking practices.

Article 251 para 2 of the Jordanian Trade Law stipulates that: "The bearer (of a cheque) cannot refuse partial payment. If the balance falls short of the cheque's value, the bearer may ask for whatever balance is in the account on which the cheque was drawn."

Some bankers, requesting anonymity, said non-practice of partial payment of a cheque prior to the circular had hinged on both the customers' ignorance and (or) a willful ignorance on the part of the banks. However, some cases

paperwork, their complaints centred on the judicial system which does not acknowledge photocopies of documents and would only look into original instruments if a certain conflict between parties arose.

The bankers were divided on whether partial payment was customary in other countries of the world.

Some said it was authorised in Syria and Lebanon as the Jordanian Trade Law incorporated some of the trade laws in those countries, but they were not sure that the law was widely practised. Americans and Europeans said they had never heard of such a system.

The report on partial payment of cheques first appeared in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper on Monday but the CBJ official said the circular on the subject was issued to the commercial banks on Sept. 29 of this year.

Many of those interviewed by telephone around noon on Monday were in disbelief over the published article as it was not meant to be publicised.

In answer to a question about the negative aspects of the CBJ move, the officials did not expect any major impact. On the contrary, they expressed their belief that banks would be able to attract more deposits and boost their standards. As a result of this, public interests would be safeguarded, they added.

### 'No problems'

The CBJ official emphasised that there should be no problems whatsoever in partial payment. On the contrary, the bank (s), the beneficiary and the drawer would all be happy in the process, the official added.

In addition, the number of cheques being returned "for insufficient funds" or "for reference to drawer" would be drastically reduced, he added.

He said the move would simplify business transactions and would give an added value and trust when dealing in cheques.

Commercial bankers saw positive aspects in partial payment but, besides additional

### BBC executive to visit Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. James Norris, head of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Arabic Service, will visit Amman from Nov. 25-Dec. 1 as part of a tour of the Middle East which is also taking him to Riyadh, Abu Dhabi, Muscat, Kuwait, Baghdad

and Cairo, according to a BBC press release.

Dr. Norris has been head of the Arabic Service since April of this year. It is the largest of the BBC's language services, broadcasting to the Middle East and North Africa for 63 hours a week.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Rifai issues circular on central heating

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has issued an official circular in which he said that central heating units should not be on in government offices unless the temperature outside falls below 16° centigrade. The circular also stressed that central heating should not be operated before mid-November and after mid-March and that central heating units should be switched off at least one hour before the end of working hours. Ministries' under-secretaries and department directors have been entrusted with following up on the implementation of these instructions.

#### Dajani inspects passport department

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani on Monday paid a visit to the Passport Department where he and the department's director general Mohammad Al Qudus reviewed means of improving work at the department. Mr. Dajani also toured the various sections of the department and inspected the progress of work at these sections.

#### Iraqi journalists visit TV corporation

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Iraqi press delegation on Monday visited the Jordanian radio and television corporation where they met with the corporation's director general Nasouh Al Majali. Mr. Majali briefed the delegation on the corporation's activities at the local, Arab and international levels. He also praised the information relations linking Jordan and Iraq. The Iraqi delegation also visited the Department of Press and Publications and met with its director general Dr. Musa Al Keilani who reviewed the press relations between the two countries.

#### Medical cards available until Dec. 15

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry has fixed Dec. 15 as the last date for Jordanian citizens to obtain cards for medical treatment at government-run hospitals and health centres in the Kingdom. Dr. Tawfiq Al Lobani, director of the ministry's medical services department said that cards can be obtained at various hospitals and health centres and are required to enable the ministry to confine its services to citizens in given areas. Controlling this process is essential to avoid any wastage of medical services, Dr. Lobani explained. He said that all citizens should apply for cards to ensure medical treatment at government centres and hospitals.

#### U.S. team to study flood danger in Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — An American team of consultants is in Aqaba to take part in preparing a study on means of protecting Aqaba city from floods. The study will point out the areas where floods might occur in the city and surrounding regions, which extend from Wadi Al Yittem in the north to the Saudi Arabian border in the south. The American team is expected to work out designs and plans for flood prevention.

#### Czech paintings on display at the RCC

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Embassy of Czechoslovakia is holding an exhibition of Czech and Slovak paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre. The exhibition, which opened on Nov. 12, is being organised in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Arts.

#### Symposium on libraries begins today

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality will today open a symposium on the use of computers in public libraries. Participants in the three-day symposium, organised by the Jordan Libraries Association and the United States Information Centre, will discuss working papers dealing with the use of computers and modern technology in running libraries in Jordan, and the experience of foreign countries in the use of computers to operate libraries. The participants will also watch a demonstration on the employment of computers in libraries. A total of 25 librarians in the Kingdom will attend the symposium.

## Hindawi visits Mafrag

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi on Monday stressed the important role of his ministry in properly preparing Jordanian citizens to take up a constructive role in the society. In order for all Jordanians to have this type of education, Mr. Hindawi said that the educational institution should be a unique and a pioneering one which works hard to find solutions to the obstacles and problems obstructing educational work.

During a meeting with education supervisors in Mafrag Governorate at the outset of a tour of the area, Mr. Hindawi called for exerting every possible effort to maintain the unique role which characterises educational institutions in preparing and educating Jordanian citizens for their futures. He said that administrative activities at an educational institution are not an end by themselves but a means to an end, which is providing the best educational service for a student in order to help him build a good personality capable of interacting with the requirements of life.

Mr. Hindawi pointed out that educational supervision is one of the most important elements for developing the teaching-learning process. It is also the sole means for measuring achievements, he added.

Mr. Hindawi also highlighted the role of teaching staff and students in the school environment through voluntary activities, saying that their role is vital and essential.

### Two-shift system

The minister said it is time to abolish the two-shift system in Jordan's schools, explaining that it was adopted due to pressing circumstances. Mr. Hindawi went on to say that it is also time for drawing up integrated programmes based on a thorough and deep study in order to formulate a comprehensive plan for abolishing the double-shift system and in the shortest period of time.

The minister then met with Mafrag Governor Fayez Al Abbadi for discussions on the educational requirements of the governorate.

## Ministry official back from UPU meeting in Switzerland

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif returned to Amman on Sunday from Switzerland where he attended meetings of the Universal Postal Union's consultative council.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Ibn Tarif said that over two weeks participants discussed two issues pertaining to international postal services, including financial services, electronic payment systems and the use of computers in postal savings and transfers. He added that electronic mail services and the international express mail services were a main focus of the discussions and that participants reached a provisional agreement governing express mail services at the international level. Facsimile services, he said, are available in 80 member countries of the UPU, including Jordan.

The meetings were attended by representatives of 35 member UPU states and observers from postal unions and the International Air Transport Association.

## Yugoslav week continues with presentation on tourist sites

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Within the activities of the Yugoslavian trade and tourist exhibition, which opened here on Sunday, organisers of the event held a press presentation on Monday to highlight Yugoslav tourist sites and facilities.

At the outset of the presentation, which was attended by director general of the Tourism Authority Nasri Attallah as the guest of honour, president of the Yugoslav compass company briefed the attendants on his country's potential tourism as, he said, it ranks third after Italy and Spain among the Mediterranean countries in providing tourist facilities.

During the presentation, Mr. Attallah addressed the audience and welcomed the Yugoslav trade

and tourist delegation for further boosting bilateral relations in all fields of cooperation.

Mr. Attallah paid tribute to the Yugoslavian stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict a stand which he said was in support of the just rights of the Palestinian people.

The organisers showed a film on Yugoslavia and its tourist sites at the end of the presentation which was attended by the Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan Todor Bojdzewski.

The ten-day exhibition comprises films on tourist sites and mineral and thermal water spas in Yugoslavia as well as an introduction for businessmen in both countries to obtain first-hand information on means to broaden the scope of trade cooperation and to establish joint ventures in either country.

## JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No. 331

Drawing of: Nov. 17, 1986

### Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. 26563

Wins JD 20,000

Holder of ticket No. 25280

Wins JD 5,000

Holder of ticket No. 37112

Wins JD 2,500

Holder of ticket No. 03698

Wins JD 2,000

Holder of ticket No. 40184

Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. 10910

Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. 40768

Wins JD 800

Holder of ticket No. 07294

Wins JD 600

Ticket numbers 28342 44282 48836 43957

win JD 200 each

Ticket numbers 06090 26340 40421

win JD 100 each

### TICKETS ENDING WITH

3406 5481 4470 9970 8109 Win JD 20 each

9700 3406 8995 8694 Win JD 10 each

905 716 350 656 778 Win JD 5 each

6000 tickets ending with 3 Win JD 2 each.

### COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

Thirty covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in 201 788 503 382 146 Win JD 10

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number 330 of Nov. 2, 1986

Kamel Mune Company Employee — Zarqa half first JD 10000	Amr Adil Student — Zarqa half first JD 10000	Saleh Al Sa'adat Farmer — Yagbul half second JD 2500	Kamal Al Haj Ahmad Conservator — Amman half second JD 2500	Mohammed Al Rabee Cafet — Irbid half third JD 1250	Adel Ali Calligrapher — Irbid half third JD 1250	Amr Hassan Driver — Amman half fourth JD 1000
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Next Drawing takes place on December 2, 1986  
First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation, established 1975.

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Jordan Times advertising department.

## Trail of falsehoods

ISRAEL'S President Chaim Herzog said many interesting things during his current tour of the Far East. First, he denied knowledge of the whereabouts of Mordechai Vanunu, the Israeli technician who revealed to a stunned world that Israel possesses some 100 nuclear bombs. This Herzog did only hours before the Israeli government, seemingly acting under the pressure of international media, made an astonishing admission that its security forces had been holding Vanunu under strict police detention in an Israeli jail. Second, President Herzog denied emphatically that Israel had nuclear bombs and made protestations to the effect that Israel was seeking a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. Again, he did this amid persisting reports, yet to be independently corroborated or contradicted, that Israel had gone nuclear some decades ago. Israel, as is known, still refuses any international inspection of its nuclear plants, namely Dimona and Mechon 2. Third, Herzog denied also emphatically that his country had supplied Iran with U.S. arms to help secure the release of American hostages in Lebanon. This last Herzog denied came on the eve of confirmed disclosures that Israel had been acting as a vital instrument in the infamous Washington-Tehran connection.

It is scandalous, to say the least, for a president of a state to be caught spreading falsehoods and disinformation not once, not twice, but three times in a course of one week and during an official trip outside his country. What is at stake here is not only the credibility of the Israeli president and his country, but also the deliberate and calculated exploitation of disinformation by that state to deceive the world with a view to manipulate events and reactions on issues so critical as nuclear weapons in the region, and supplying Iran with American weapons. The trail of falsehoods and disinformation which President Herzog is leaving behind in the Far East has fundamental implications for the process of peace in our region. How can we or anybody else ever believe anything the Israeli government says, especially when its "respected" head is either misled or caught lying through his teeth? How can the world take Israel at its word from now on.

Over the years the Arab World has come to know what a wily, cunning enemy it had in Israel. Now, we hope, the rest of the world will open its eyes more to what the Israelis have to say and do. In this cycle of lies and deceptions that Israel is spreading around, not only credibility and truth are endangered; chances for real peace are.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Unity is the need of the day

OVER the past two weeks countries hostile to the Arab Nation have been launching a series of campaigns in a manner exhibiting total enmity to the Arabs. Washington has not been satisfied with levelling accusations and threats against Syria, but has also been pressuring European nations to take retaliatory measures against that country on the pretext that it sponsors terrorism. Against all this, President Hafez Al Assad has called for measures that can guarantee solidarity among Arab countries and the Arab League secretary general has embarked on a tour of Arab capitals to prepare the ground for an Arab summit meeting. The Arabs have to meet and review all the common dangers threatening their nation. The Arabs have seen America's aggression on Libya, Washington's supply of arms to Iran and its continued threats of aggression on Syria. All these actions are bound to escalate tension in the Middle East and prolong the Iranian aggression on the Arabs, who should meet at the highest level, mobilise their resources and join their ranks to confront the challenge. The enemies' onslaught is not intended for Syria, Iraq or Libya alone but it is also directed against all Arab states in the east and the western parts of the Arab World. We have no alternative but to show solidarity and unity and concert our efforts to defend our land and our dignity.

### Al Dustour: Israeli extremism prevails

ISRAELI extremists in Jerusalem have gone on a rampage attacking Arab property and causing damage to an Arab church. This barbaric behaviour came about during the funeral of an Israeli youth killed in resistance activity in the occupied territories. As if this was not enough the Israelis imposed a curfew on Arab Jerusalem and launched barbaric and brutal raids on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. In their raids the Israelis do not differentiate between men, women or children but continue their blind reprisal on whatever they can see and whoever that comes in their way. In return, the Arabs in the occupied land have no alternative but to continue their resistance activity and to stab more and more Zionist settlers. The Arabs have no other alternative but to carry on with their struggle to abort Israeli attempts designed to uproot the Arabs and maintain Israeli occupation of Palestine. We denounce this Israeli onslaught on our people and our property in Arab Jerusalem and other towns and cities and villages, and we call on all world organisations and peace-loving nations to interfere and put an end to such Israeli atrocities against our people.

### Sawt Al Shaab: The chicken-or-egg situation

THE Israeli game in the Middle East has trapped the Americans and made President Reagan the victim. The U.S. arms deals to Iran have caused a big scandal not for Israel which plotted the game but for the Reagan administration. We wonder if the Israeli policy is being implemented by Washington in our region or is it the other way round? What we are sure of is that the Israelis are only concerned about their own interests and act in a manner that can ensure that goal regardless of the interests of the American people or U.S. leaders. For that reason, the Israelis continually get Washington involved in games that are detrimental for the United States though these games serve Zionist interests. The embarrassment which the U.S. arms deal caused to President Reagan has been the work of the Israelis and has rightly served their own goals, but the U.S. administration was left to pay the price. The American press has lately published reports about a sharp decrease in President Reagan's popularity, but the newspapers do not disclose the cause for such decrease, nor do they ever explain why the initial era of the president is always different in nature from the end. But the reason for all this is the fact the U.S. presidents continue to take action that can only serve Israeli interests and this state of affairs will persist as long as the U.S. policy remains a captive of Israeli dreams.

## 3-year old humanitarian body makes gigantic strides

By Zia Rizvi

The writer is secretary general of the International Commission on Humanitarian Issues (ICHI), which is co-chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. This article is reprinted from the Yugoslav Review of International Affairs, a bi-weekly magazine published in Belgrade.

THERE is widespread recognition of the need to stop, or at least, reduce, human suffering. Most of it is avoidable in that it is man-made. Inflicted on the victims of aggression, poverty, exploitation and injustice, it keeps on unfolding. And as new crises occur and ancient ills reappear, the suffering endured by millions is overshadowed by the magnitude and complexity of the problems it gives rise to. It is this reality which motivated the initiation of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues.

Conscious of the need to bring to humanitarian questions the same level of attention that is normally given to economic, political and security issues, the Commission was established to promote a greater awareness of the human dimension in the countless problems which confront the global community.

The Commission could best be described as a response to a small but growing consensus which challenges the way our modern world is structured and the value of "solutions" which often compound the evils they are meant to redress. Its major purpose is to help articulate and translate into action an ethical framework, based on set of universally acknowledged principles which will facilitate change that improves the quality

of life for disadvantaged individuals and groups.

These principles and concerns are reflected in the work of the Commission, a major element of which is sensitizing public opinion. In line with this latter objective a significant proportion of the Commission's activities is devoted to enhancing awareness of the root causes of situations which militate against disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and only them the possibility of realising their human potential. In addition to the Commission's Final Report, a series of topical studies on a diverse range of issues highlight the lessons which can be learnt from past mistakes, lessons that are seen as the key to a better future.

The Commission brings together 27 world figures who share a mutual concern for the welfare of human beings. Drawn from different regions and cultures they bring to their work a wide range of perspectives and skills. Commission members participate in their personal capacity and not as representatives of governments or international bodies to which they may belong.

Although the Commission is an independent body which functions outside the United Nations system, the U.N. General Assembly has passed a number of resolutions indicating its support and encouragement. The U.N. has also requested to be kept informed of the Commission's activities and recommendations. At the 40th session (1985) the Report of the Secretary General reviewed the work of the

Commission together with the comments of governments concerning the proposal for a New International Humanitarian Order. The General Assembly also decided to review this proposal at its next session.

First proposed in 1981, the Commission came into being in November 1983 when its terms of reference and major objectives were formulated. These can be briefly summarised as a study of specific humanitarian issues that have been inadequately dealt with to date or require solutions in line with new realities; the identification of mechanisms for more effective action shaped by humanitarian considerations; and the mobilisation of support for change that counteracts conditions which deny the legitimate rights and aspirations of people.

In-depth studies on over a dozen specific humanitarian issues are designed to highlight the way in which policies and practices contribute to and exacerbate the suffering of individuals who are generally powerless and unable to protect themselves from the ramifications of circumstances over which they have no control. These studies also demonstrate the necessity of new perspectives and approaches that go to the source of the issue as opposed to merely the symptoms.

A series of reports which address the humanitarian implications of these questions have been prepared, or are scheduled for publication in 1986. — "Famine: A Man-Made Disaster?" analyses the factors which contributed to the on-going

African tragedy. It suggests that this disaster is less the result of a natural level which hinder development. The report highlights the implications of dealing only with the consequences of emergency situations and outlines possible strategies which will reduce the risk of new famines.

— Reports on desertification and deforestation focus on the necessity of development in harmony with nature's delicate ecological balance to avoid suffering and further deprivation. These reports also identify the problems and activities which have impeded long-term solutions.

— The horrifying toll of civilian casualties in contemporary armed conflicts — an estimated 90 per cent compared to 5 per cent in World War I — coupled with the reality of nuclear arms and their potential for mass destruction, amplifies the necessity of greater respect for humanitarian norms. The report on this subject, which contains a collection of opinions of leading experts with varying viewpoints, identifies measures which will help ensure more effective application of existing laws.

— Disappearances as a form of political repression is an increasingly widespread trend in many parts of the world. The circumstances in which people disappear and the difficulty of documenting such cases partly explains the relative lack of awareness of the magnitude of the problem. This report reviews the context in which disregard of legal procedures gives rise to this

phenomenon, and its impact on victims, their families and society as a whole. It also examines existing efforts to curb such practices and the need for new initiatives to end this type of repression.

— Conditions which provoke the involuntary mass movement of people, and the groups most vulnerable to displacement, are reviewed in the report on Refugees and Displaced People. It recounts the suffering endured by millions who, forced to flee their homes, must seek refuge in a world too often characterised by indifference or even hostility. The seemingly endless flow of refugees and displaced people threatens to overwhelm existing coping mechanisms and adversely influences the search for lasting solutions. The report also examines the international community's response to date and the necessity of long-term and far-sighted solutions in dealing with refugee-generating situations.

— Although street children are now estimated to number tens of millions in all parts of the world, the harrowing conditions in which they live command relatively little attention. The report "Street Children: A Growing Urban Tragedy" examines the circumstances which give rise to this fast-growing phenomenon and the often counter-productive responses of governments and people in authority. It also reviews a number of community-based programmes designed to meet the needs of street children.

— "Protection of Children" is the report of a symposium which

dealt with four major issues relevant to child protection: Street children and youth; children in armed conflicts; the international displacement of children; and the draft convention on the rights of the child. The report contains the background papers and recommendations of the working groups at the symposium.

— "Statelessness" is a report concerned with the precarious existence of people who do not enjoy the citizenship of any country. To come to grips with this little-known problem, the report illustrates the various situations which result in statelessness, the legal debate which surrounds the issue, the dangers and deprivations to which stateless people are exposed and the possible remedies which would alleviate or minimise their hardship.

— The problems faced by indigenous people and the lack of agreement as to what constitutes their legitimate grievances is the central topic of the report "Autochthonous People." They all share the common problem of marginalisation and have suffered, in particular, from the emergence of the nation state. Often their right to cultural identity and autonomy are not recognised, leading to claims for self-determination as a means of preventing continuing encroachment by dominant cultural and socio-economic systems. The report sets forth the difficulties encountered in surmounting the problems faced by indigenous groups.

(Continued on page 5)

## Arab Americans remember pioneering Farouqis

The following article is reprinted from the magazine of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

AMERICANS of Arab descent, like Americans of other ethnic minorities, have long been targets of ethnically motivated violence. Last year, however, anti-Arab violence in the United States saw a dramatic rise.

Mosques and Islamic centres from California to Massachusetts became targets of threats and vandalism. On June 22, 1983, a mosque in Houston, Texas, was destroyed by a bomb less than an hour after an evening service.

Politically motivated violence targeted the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) in 1985. In August, a bomb was placed outside ADC's New England regional office, only to explode in the faces of two Boston bomb squad experts. In October, ADC Southern California Regional Director Alex Odeh was killed by a powerful bomb rigged to his office door. The Odeh murder prompted the closing of ADC's New York City office, whose director, Bonnie Rimawi, had been harassed and threatened for months. Odeh's and Rimawi's names both appeared on a hit list disseminated by a militant Jewish group.

Reflecting on the rise of anti-Arab violence, FBI Director William Webster said in December of last year that Arab-Americans and those supportive of "Arab points of view" had entered a "zone of danger." In January 1985, speaking before the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, the FBI director testified that the "potential for further violence" against Arab-Americans remained "quite high."

Of the hundreds of homicides which have occurred in the United States so far this year, the double slaying last May of an elderly couple in their suburban Philadelphia home was remarkable for a number of reasons.

While the house was located in an affluent neighbourhood, nothing was reported stolen.

The incident was unusually brutal. The husband and wife were "hacked and stabbed" to death, according to the coroner's report.

And the victims were persons within the "zone of danger" described by FBI Director Webster. Dr. Ismail Raji Al Faruqi was an Islamic scholar of international prominence and a Palestinian American who was outspoken in his views regarding the Palestine question. His wife, Dr. Lois Lamy Al Faruqi, was an American-born convert to Islam and an authority on Islamic art and culture. Both taught at Philadelphia's Temple University. The murders are as yet unsolved.

### Death in Cheltenham

On 19 Ramadan in the year 1406 A.H. — on May 27, 1986 — at 2:34 in the morning, a call came over the 911 emergency line in Cheltenham township, Pennsylvania, reporting an intruder at an address in an affluent residential part of town. When the police reached the address they found the caller, Annmar Al Zein, bleeding from

knife wounds, and the slain bodies of her parents, Ismail Raji and Lois Lamy Al Faruqi.

The news of the murders spread within hours throughout the Islamic world and the dispersed Palestinian nation. Three days later the double funeral of Ismail and Lois Lamy Al Faruqi was attended by mourners from lands as far distant as Pakistan.

Annmar Al Zein was released from Ellkins Park's Rolling Hill Hospital the day after the funeral. It had taken 200 stitches to close six wounds on her chest and arms. Her account of the incident, as well as the evidence left at the scene, tell in part what took place during a few minutes of terror in the Al Faruqi home.

The three-story stone Victorian mansion where the Al Faruqis had lived for 16 years stands surrounded by tall trees at the end of a driveway off Bent Road in the Wyncote section of Cheltenham. A mudroom gives access to the kitchen. It was through a mudroom window that the intruder, using a screwdriver to pry open the frame, entered the house early in the morning of Tuesday, May 27. The sound of the break-in alerted Lois Al Faruqi, who came out of her downstairs study to face the intruder. She was stabbed eight times. Her screams awoke daughter Annmar, who rushed downstairs and was stabbed in turn. The intruder chased Annmar to the second floor. There Ismail Al Faruqi, who himself had just awakened, was stabbed to death, and Annmar was attacked again and apparently left for dead.

Another daughter, Tima, hid in a closet upstairs with Annmar's 18-month-old son. They were unharmed.

Near the body of Ismail Al Faruqi lay a hunting knife with a 10-inch blade. A bloody shoeprint was left on the stone steps at the back door to the house.

Grief and incomprehension showed on the faces of students and friends who later in the day congregated by the house, which was cordoned off by police. Faculty members at Philadelphia's Temple University paid tribute to the couple in statements to the press, while scholars and officials from around the world sent telegrams to the "Islamic associations Ismail Al Faruqi had founded."

The funeral was held that Friday at the Mohammad Mosque at the Sister Clara Mohammad School in West Philadelphia. There were prayers, eulogies and readings from the Holy Quran. The Al Faruqis were buried at Forest Hills Cemetery in Lower Merion township.

"Let us pray to Allah that He grant them paradise," one mourner said.

### Two lives of achievement

The Al Faruqis will be remembered for their pioneering efforts to bring about a better American understanding of Islam and for their insightful studies of the relationship between Islam and modern life.

Dr. Ismail Raji Abul Huda Al Faruqi was a scholar and teacher celebrated for his ability to communicate the ethics and teachings of Islam in terms which spoke to American audiences. His studies of Islam, Christianity and



Dr. Lois Lamy and Ismail Raji Al Faruqi

Judaism were landmarks in the field of comparative religion.

Related on his father's side to prominent Al Hussein family of Jerusalem, Dr. Ismail Al Faruqi was born in 1921 in Jaffa, Palestine. Dr. Al Faruqi received a B.A. in philosophy at the American University of Beirut in 1941. He served the British government in Palestine as the governor of the Galilee district in the three years preceding the first Arab-Israeli war. Later, emigrating to the United States, he received one M.A. at Indiana University and a second M.A. at Harvard. His doctoral dissertation, entitled "On Justifying the Good: Metaphysics and Epistemology of Value," won him a Ph.D. in philosophy at Indiana University. He pursued post-doctoral studies in Islam, Christianity and Judaism at McGill University in Montreal and Al Azhar in Cairo.

His long and distinguished teaching career included positions at North American institutions such as McGill, the University of Chicago, Syracuse University and Temple University, where he founded the Department of Religion.

As an Islamic scholar of international stature, he lectured or served as an advisor at universities in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Libya, Jordan, Kuwait, Egypt, the Sudan, Nigeria, India, South Africa, Qatar, the Philippines and Iran.

He founded the International Institute of Islamic Thought and the Association of Muslim Social Scientists and was the first president of the American Islamic College in Chicago. He was active in the Muslim Students' Association of the United States and Canada.

The author of 25 works on Islam, Judaism and Christianity, Dr. Al Faruqi was also energetic in furthering understanding among the three faiths, serving with the Inter-Religious Peace Colloquium and the Muslim-Jewish-Christian Conference.

Dr. Lois Lamy Al Faruqi (nee Ibsen) combined her longstanding interest in music and art with her Islamic faith. Born in 1926 in Montana, she received a B.M. (music) at the University of Montana, followed by an M.M. at Indiana University. Her doctoral dissertation at Syracuse University was devoted to the musical art of Islamic culture. She did post-doctoral work at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University.

Her teaching career included

positions at Butler University, Mindanao State University in the Philippines, the University of Pennsylvania and Temple, as well as at the United States Information Service and the Pakistan American School in Karachi, Pakistan. She was a lecturer at Rosemont College, Duke University, and Appalachian State University.

Dr. Lois Lamy Al Faruqi was a member of the editorial board of the London-based *Arts and the Islamic World*, and was on the publications committee of the American Dance Guild. She was active in organisations which included the American Academy of Religion, the Muslim Students' Association of the United States and Canada and the Society for Ethnomusicology.

The Al Faruqis are survived by three daughters and a son.

### The investigation

While the ongoing investigation of the murders of Dr. Ismail Raji Al Faruqi and Dr. Lois Lamy Al Faruqi has disclosed no motive for the killings, Cheltenham police say they still consider Dr. Al Faruqi's views on politics and religion to be possible keys to the double slaying.

The investigation is being conducted by the Cheltenham, Pennsylvania police department and the Montgomery County office of the district attorney, with technical and other assistance from the FBI field office in Lansdale. The FBI has initiated no investigation of its own, saying it has no evidence that a federal crime was committed or that the murders were politically motivated.

The bureau is monitoring the police investigation in view of the upsurge of attacks against "the interests of Arab-Americans," according to FBI Executive Assistant Director Oliver Revell.

Some investigators insist the murders were the result of a thwarted burglary. Proponents of this theory include some Montgomery County detectives and FBI officials who say it is unlikely that a professional assassin would have attacked the couple in the extremely bloody manner which characterised the incident. The sources also note that the slaying bore little resemblance to proven acts of politically motivated violence against Arab-Americans, American Muslims or their property. Most of the other such incidents of recent months were bombings, acts of vandalism or arson attacks.

But among those who discount

the burglary theory is Lt. Robert Krausner of the Cheltenham police, who heads that agency's investigation. Describing the incident as an assassination, Krausner said "someone took it upon themselves" to kill Dr. Ismail Al Faruqi.

Sharing Krausner's view was Montgomery County Coroner Dr. Theodore Garcia. Gracia, following autopsies on the Al Faruqis, said the killer acted out of "premeditated, vengeful rage." The wounds found on the couple's bodies were apparently so vicious that Garcia would not release details, calling such information "inflammatory."

Sources close to the family also say that nothing was taken from the house, and they point to information provided by the Al Faruqi's daughter, Annmar Al Zein, who was severely wounded in the attack. Al Zein reportedly told police that the killer, after turning off the lights in the house, methodically hunted down the family, a pattern considered unusual for a burglar.

The evidence left behind was abundant. Found at the scene were fingerprints, bits of hair, a screwdriver, the knife used in the slaying and a leather scabbard. The assailant, as described by Al Zein, was a smooth-complected black man in his 30s, slightly under six feet, who weighed more than 200 pounds and wore a black windbreaker. Witnesses also reported seeing an orange Gremlin automobile with a man in the driver's seat, parked several houses away from the Al Faruqi home shortly before the murders took place.

Lt. Krausner said the investigation will continue "24 hours a day" until all leads are exhausted. The FBI, for its part, will continue to provide assistance and will initiate its own investigation if evidence is uncovered to indicate a "terrorist connection" or a violation of a federal statute, Revell said.

Anti-Arab and anti-Muslim incidents were not unknown in the Philadelphia area prior to the Al Faruqi murders. The ADC National Office, which keeps a log of such incidents around the country, has received reports of two beatings of Arab-Americans in Philadelphia during the past year. In one case, the victim was the editor of an Arab newspaper, while in the other, the assailants, two white and two black men, reportedly stated they were affiliated with the militant Jewish Defence League (JDL).

The JDL's Philadelphia chapter is one of the oldest of that organisation. One Philadelphiaan, Russell Kellner, active in the JDL's paramilitary "animal squad" during the 1970s, has since moved to Israel. The chapter is currently headed by Ed Solomon.

Temple University sources have said that in the weeks preceding the Al Faruqi murders, Muslim students at the university reported receiving threatening phone calls.

According to a longtime friend of Dr. Al Faruqi, the Palestinian-born scholar said his publicly stated views on the Palestine question had resulted in threats against his life from persons claiming to represent the JDL.

Dr. Al Faruqi viewed the historical conflict between Zionism and Palestinian national

aspirations from an Islamic perspective. In an article, "Islam and Zionism," which appeared in the 1983 collection *Voices of Resurgent Islam*, published by Oxford University Press, he stated that the "dismantling" of the State of Israel was both a corporate religious obligation (*fard kifayah*) for the Islamic community as a whole and a personal obligation (*fard ayn*) for each individual Muslim. "Islam and Zionism" was excerpted in the January 27, 1984 issue of the *Near East Report*, the weekly newsletter of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the influential group which lobbies Congress for aid to Israel and strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. Among the passages quoted in *Near East Report* was the following: "The injustice perpetrated by Zionism is so complex, so compounded and so grave, that there is practically no means of stopping or undoing it without a violent war in which the Zionist army, state and all its public institutions would have to be destroyed."

*Near East Report* devoted a 600-word sidebar to Dr. Al Faruqi, contrasting him with "those public relations sensitive Arab spokesmen who no longer issue public calls for Israel's destruction." The newsletter has a circulation estimated at 50,000 and is distributed by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) to young Jewish activists on college campuses.

The focus on Dr. Al Faruqi's views in the AIPAC newsletter reportedly prompted ADL to include his name in a confidential list provided to student ADL members assigned to monitor the activities of controversial academics around the country. And the London-based magazine *Arabia* reported that Dr. Al Faruqi was termed "the most dangerous enemy of Israel" at a conference not long ago at Jerusalem's Hebrew University.

There were false reports that Dr. Faruqi was the "prominent Palestinian-American professor" targeted by a Jewish Defence League spokesman who was quoted by journalist Robert I. Friedman in a recent issue of the *New York Village Voice*. Friedman has told ADC that the unnamed professor was not Dr. Al Faruqi.

The perplexing nature of the Al Faruqi murders has fueled other speculation. Several days after the killing, a man approached the police and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, claiming that a black Muslim group located in Huntington State Prison had ordered Dr. Al Faruqi killed for allegedly failing to assist the group in its efforts to secure prayer rights in prison. To date, however, no one close to the investigation has placed any trust in the man's claims.

Sources close to the Al Faruqi family have suggested that the unsolved murder several years ago of one of Dr. Al Faruqi's students should be reexamined with an eye toward a possible connection with the murders of the Al Faruqis. Cheltenham police have declined to comment.

The FBI asserts that the case is readily "solvable" once the forensic evidence yields a suspect.



# Conference on nonviolent political struggle ends King: Jordan seeks to avoid superpower domination

(Continued from page 3)

on a profound reorientation of values," he said. "It is not for those who want to destroy the enemy; for the category of the enemy changes from season to season, and year to year."

From his work on the West Bank, Dr. Klassen provided examples of the education in violence that the young people receive. "I came across a young boy practising his writing; he was writing over and over, 'my gun is loaded.' This was in the West Bank in 1973."

Such a way of thinking and education, Dr. Klassen believes must be changed. "We have to find a way to make available to our young accounts of heroes of nonviolence," he stated. "This is necessary to break the mentality of violence at an early age, according to him. 'Training and education for nonviolence go together,' he concluded."

After his presentation, he told the Jordan Times that his Jerusalem-based organisation, the Peace Academy, works to bring researchers from all over the world to study and write about nonviolence. Though primarily a research organisation, Dr. Klassen's academy, associated with the Ecumenical Institute, does make it possible for Israelis and Palestinians to come together for discussions.

"We brought together Israelis and Palestinians to watch the film 'Gandhi' and discuss it afterwards. We are ideally located for this type of thing. The Palestinians can come here without breaking the rules of assembly."

"I have seen first hand how the Israeli police brutalise the young people. This is not an exaggeration... the Israeli police are persistent in trying to get people to be informants. They promise them things and also beat them," he said.

Following Dr. Klassen, Mr. Narayan Desai, from the Institute of Total Revolution, in India, gave a moving presentation of Gandhian nonviolence and of his participation in the Indian liberation struggle against Britain, and his personal relationship with Gandhi.

"To Gandhi," Mr. Desai said, "self-respect and honour were more important than life. He taught the negation of violence, both in method and attitude. Nonviolence accepts that love is the instrument to overcome evil."

He went on to relate a story of his first real exposure to Gandhi and Gandhism. "When I was no more than six years old, I had a fight with Gandhi. Someone had sent me English-made toys. But at the time, Gandhi was leading a boycott of foreign made, especially English-made goods. I was elected by my peers to be the spokesman and retrieve the toys."

"We entered Gandhi's house while he was spinning cloth. When he saw us, he used his most effective weapon in the nonviolent struggle; he smiled. I demanded the toys which were clearly visible on the shelf. He said, using a

pronoun which means you and I, 'Can you and I play with the toys?' This was my first exposure to the Gandhian principle of turning the enemy into a friend. I had gone there ready to battle, and ended up as Gandhi's friend."

Mr. Desai emphasised the importance of education and training in nonviolent struggle. "We turned the British jails into universities during the struggle," he said. "Some of the best writing of that period came out of the British jails."

He cautioned, however, against thinking that nonviolence was easy for the Indians or anyone. "I accept that nonviolent struggle has not yet proved its efficacy... That is the challenge before humanity," he said. "We have to begin to think in global terms, to think of nonviolence in global terms. Our minds must transcend national boundaries... This is more true today than in Gandhi's time."

In the discussion session following, Dr. Gene Sharp challenged both Dr. Klassen and Mr. Desai on their linking of nonviolence as a means of struggle and the entire philosophy of nonviolence which they emphasised in their presentations.

"If you imply that you must believe in a whole nonviolent way of life to employ nonviolent political struggle, then, you risk driving people away and back to violence. Mixing the two can have tragic consequences," said Dr. Sharp.

This comment generated an animated discussion centering around this issue and its implication for the teaching of nonviolence. Dr. Philip Grant, a professor at American University in Beirut, commented that "nonviolent struggle can turn violent without an ethical and philosophical base."

Dr. Abdul Aziz Said, a professor at the American University in Washington, D.C., and presenter of a paper on the first day of the conference, questioned whether an actual dichotomy existed between the philosophy and the technique of nonviolence. "I think we need to combine the West and the East; that is we can use the rational analysis of nonviolent techniques and the more irrational aspect of belief together."

Responding to this debate, Mr. Desai asserted that he never said that if one didn't believe in the Gandhian philosophy of life, they couldn't participate in nonviolent struggle. But, he warned, the "techniques have to be in line with the overall goal of nonviolence. If they are not, they will be counterproductive."

Mr. Desai also challenged a statement made by Dr. Mahmoud Ayoub, from the Centre of Religious Studies in Toronto, in which Dr. Ayoub dismissed Gandhi as "irrelevant to the problems of the Middle East." "Gandhism shouldn't be taken as doctrine which can be transplanted to other situations; I agree there. But, Gandhi should not be dismissed as irrelevant..."

Let us not be depressed by the enormity or complexity of the problem. Gandhi should not be a rigid model, but his philosophy are more relevant today than in his own time."

During the evening session on Sunday, nonviolence in Arab and Islamic history and nonviolent resistance in the Israeli occupied West Bank were discussed. In both sessions, participants were divided between "the pacifists," who staunchly advocate nonviolent means of protest and "realists" who argued that all means, both violent and nonviolent, "are legitimate in the face of occupation and injustice."

The first part of the session was dedicated to a debate on whether Arab and Islamic history could be described as violent "as depicted in the West," and whether it included episodes of nonviolent forms of protest. The debate however, took directions: the first, on the nature and the philosophy of Islam on the question of war and violence and the second revolved around the Arab stand on violence throughout history. Although the two subjects were closely linked, the speakers seemed to make a fine distinction between discussing Islam, as a religion, and the nature of the Arab people since they said that Arabs are violent or nonviolent as any people in the world. The discussions, however, stressed the link by expounding on the influence of Islamic teachings on Arab culture and history.

The debate followed a presentation made by Khalid Kishitani, an Iraqi scholar who lives in London, on "Violence and Nonviolence in Arab Society." In his paper Dr. Kishitani sought to refute "misconceptions" that Arab and Islamic history is a history of wars and conquests and argued strongly that violence was not entrenched neither in Arab nor Islamic culture and that Arabs only resorted to wars "when they were forced to."

In his own interpretation of Islamic and Arab history, Dr. Kishitani seemed to boldly contradict and disagree with the assessment of most Muslim and Arab historians that the Arab Muslims were a nation of great warriors and that conquests and wars occupied an important place in their life.

Dr. Kishitani made the following arguments to prove his own assessment that the place of wars was exaggerated in Arab history and that readiness to fight was not a major factor or a predominant feature of the Arab life.

First, exceptional military capacity was not the reason behind the success of the Islamic conquests. He cited instead "the absence of formidable opposition on the part of Persia and Byzantium and 'the fervour' of the new faith, Islam, as two major factors which contributed to the success of the conquests. According to Dr. Kishitani, militancy seemed to "come last on the list". Second, the Arabs had little

knowledge of military professionalism, techniques and operations and committed "a series of blunders."

Third, most of the Arab generals were either merchants or poets while Khaled Ibn Al Walid seemed to be only exception as a leader who dedicated his life "to the arts of war."

Fourth, the Arabs, whether pre-Islam or in the post-Islamic period, did not develop either a warring caste, comparable to the Japanese Samurai or the Greek Spartans among others, or a military organisation similar to that of the Greeks, Romans, Byzantines or Persians.

Fifth, the Arabs or the ruling caste, were inherently merchants, and looked upon such things as military grandeur with the cynical and opportunistic eye of the mercantile class.

Sixth, contrary to popular belief, there were no real "long wars," either in the pre-Islamic or post-Islamic periods. Furthermore, the two major battles recorded in Arab history, namely the Qadisia and the Yarmouk, were offensives which lasted not more than four days. Seventh, the spirit of suicide, instead of surrender, as was manifested in the Jewish Masada, is not an Arab spirit and Islam prohibits suicide.

Eighth, the main contributions of Arabs to the civilisation of mankind were in the fields of arts, sciences and social sciences while the world practically learned nothing from the Arabs in the field of warfare.

Ninth, Arab habits, literature, life-styles and interests in lavish and luxurious clothes, accessories and cosmetics, some of which was conveyed to the Europeans, strongly reflected Arabs passion for life and joie de vivre. The argument here is that people who have such appreciation for the joys of life could not have possibly been dedicated warriors.

Tenth, even when the Arabs were forced to fight wars, there were strict Islamic and Arab stipulations against committing crimes against innocent people, particularly against women and children, people who are at prayer, regardless of their religion and finally against looting and raping of women. Thus an Islamic case can be made in favour of prohibiting engagement in modern warfare which includes indiscriminate killings.

Apparently aware that most of his arguments constitute a challenge to the prevailing assessment of Arab and Islamic historians, Dr. Kishitani explained that his interpretation was not aimed at degrading Arab history.

"The foregoing submission may sound negative, or even offensive, to some nationalists who may consider military valour and heroic deaths as the sole source of national pride and the only quality to which a nation should subscribe," he wrote.

(Continued from page 1)

for the occupied territories, the King said Jordan's relations with Palestine dated back to the beginning of this century and the Great Arab Revolt and therefore its responsibility towards the Palestinians was a national duty. Jordan believes in the importance of supporting the Palestinian people as a means to enable them to strengthen their steadfastness in their homeland, the King added.

On Jordan's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the King said the Kingdom's decision to terminate political coordination with the PLO leadership was the direct result of the PLO backtracking on a commitment to accept U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. However, the King said, the break in coordination with the PLO leadership did not affect Jordan's recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In reply to a question on terrorism, the King said Jordan condemned all forms of terrorism regardless of source. But, he said, Jordan also distinguished between

terrorism and the right of the people under occupation to resist the occupation power. He cited as examples the situation in Europe during World War Two and the present situation in Afghanistan.

The King expressed regret that the actions of some individuals had brought about a situation where all Arabs are portrayed as terrorists, which is totally contrary to reality.

On Jordan's relations with the U.S., the King said the Kingdom sought to maintain good relations with all world countries. Jordan

has differences with the U.S. on various issues but the Kingdom assesses its relations with any country on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, the King said.

The King described American arms supplies to Iran as shocking and sad and a departure from the declared position of the U.S. The King said Jordan supported Iraq and would continue to support Iraq while seeking a just settlement to the Iran-Iraq war based on good neighbourliness

and mutual respect. Jordan's support for Iraq, said the King, stems from its total commitment to the Arab League Charter and its belief in the common Arab identity and destiny.

In reply to a question on religious fanaticism and war, the King said Jordan opposed using religion as a pretext to ignite conflicts. The King pointed out that Islam was a religion of love and sympathy and understanding and moderation was one of the main characteristics of Islam.

**Mystery surrounds fate of Kim Il-Sung**

(Continued from page 1)

capital, Pyongyang, and from his main allies, China and the Soviet Union.

There were indications Mr. Kim was keeping to his schedule of appointments. The official Soviet news agency TASS reported that Mongolian leader Jambyn Batumkh left Ulan Bator on Monday on an "official friendly visit" to North Korea.

The visit was "at the invitation of Kim Il-Sung, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea," TASS said. U.S. military officials in Seoul said they could not confirm the report that Mr. Kim's death was announced on loudspeakers. They said conditions were normal at the truce village of Panmunjom, where meetings between the south and north are held.

North Korea's state radio and news agency made absolutely no comment on the raging worldwide speculation about the country's leader.

Soul has a bitter hatred for Mr. Kim, who launched his armies against the south in 1950 in what turned into a three-year fratricidal war. But joy here at his death would be severely tempered by fears of political instability in the north which the South Koreans believe could push the leadership into a military adventure.

Britain last month severed diplomatic relations with Syria after implicating the Damascus government in an alleged plot to bomb an Israeli airliner in London in April; the U.S. and Canada endorsed and supported the British action by withdrawing their ambassadors from Damascus; Washington later imposed economic sanctions against Syria.

Another major topic for discussion at the summit is the financial problems facing the Arab League. Reports have said that many member states have not met their financial obligations to the pan-Arab body and the league was forced to restrict many of its functions.

**Klibi and Ibrahim due**

(Continued from page 1)

Libya had supported Iran. However, Damascus, whose foreign minister voted in favour for convening the summit, has made it clear that it was only interested in participating in discussions related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem and ruled out talks on the Gulf war and Egypt.

Syria also has said that differences between the Syrian leadership and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should also not be a topic for debate at the summit.

Despite the Syrian stand, observers here believe that Damascus may drop its headline position at the summit and push for a united Arab response to American and British allegations that it was involved in international terrorism. Syria has

denied the charge, and described the allegations as an "imperialist-Zionist plot" to pressure Damascus into "dropping its pan-Arab militant stand."

Humanitarian body makes gigantic strides

(Continued from page 4)

As part of its overall endeavour to sensitise policy makers and to broaden the consensus for a humanitarian approach to the many situations which brutalise and demean the human spirit the Commission has been involved in a number of activities specifically geared to ameliorating human suffering. Thus the Commission, in addition to its written reports, will encourage the production of visual materials, such as TV

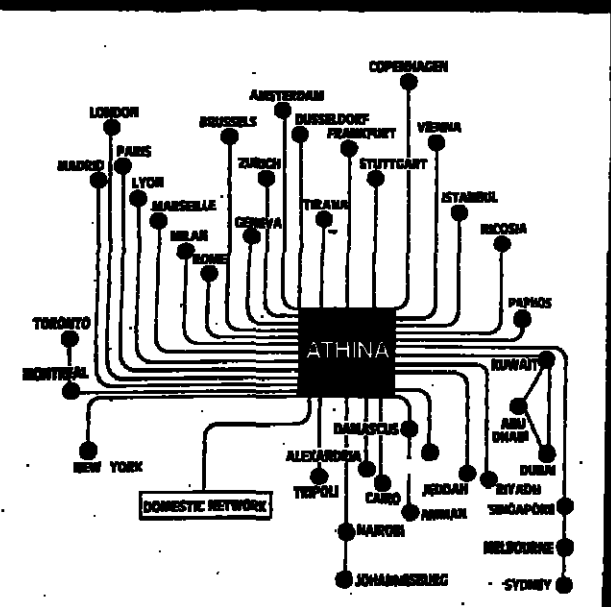
documentaries to reach a wider public, particularly in the developing world. It will also promote the establishment or strengthening of humanitarian agencies dealing with specific issues so that new and emerging problems can be more adequately addressed.

During its short life-span of three years the Commission has had the privilege and opportunity of reflecting on a wide range of issues many of which are far beyond the reach of those who are most adversely affected. In such circumstances it is generally felt

that the debilitating frequency of drought, famine and war, to name but three of the most common scourges which afflict humanity, has a tendency to numb people's sensitivity to the terrible suffering and brutality which victims must endure. Yet, while terms such as "compassion fatigue" have gained popular usage to describe what is all too often a lacklustre response to the innumerable disasters which imprison people in a wretched existence of misery and deprivation, one of the most abiding and inspiring impressions gained by the Commission is that

our greatest resource of all — our collective humanity — lies largely untapped; there are numerous examples which underline the willingness of people everywhere to overcome injustice and to promote respect for the inherent dignity and rights of all members of the human family. It is this reality and the obvious necessity of making more people aware of their ability to effect change which best explains the Commission's mandate and its commitment to seek out solutions that enhance the ability of people to improve the quality of their lives.

## OLYMPIC'S GREECE

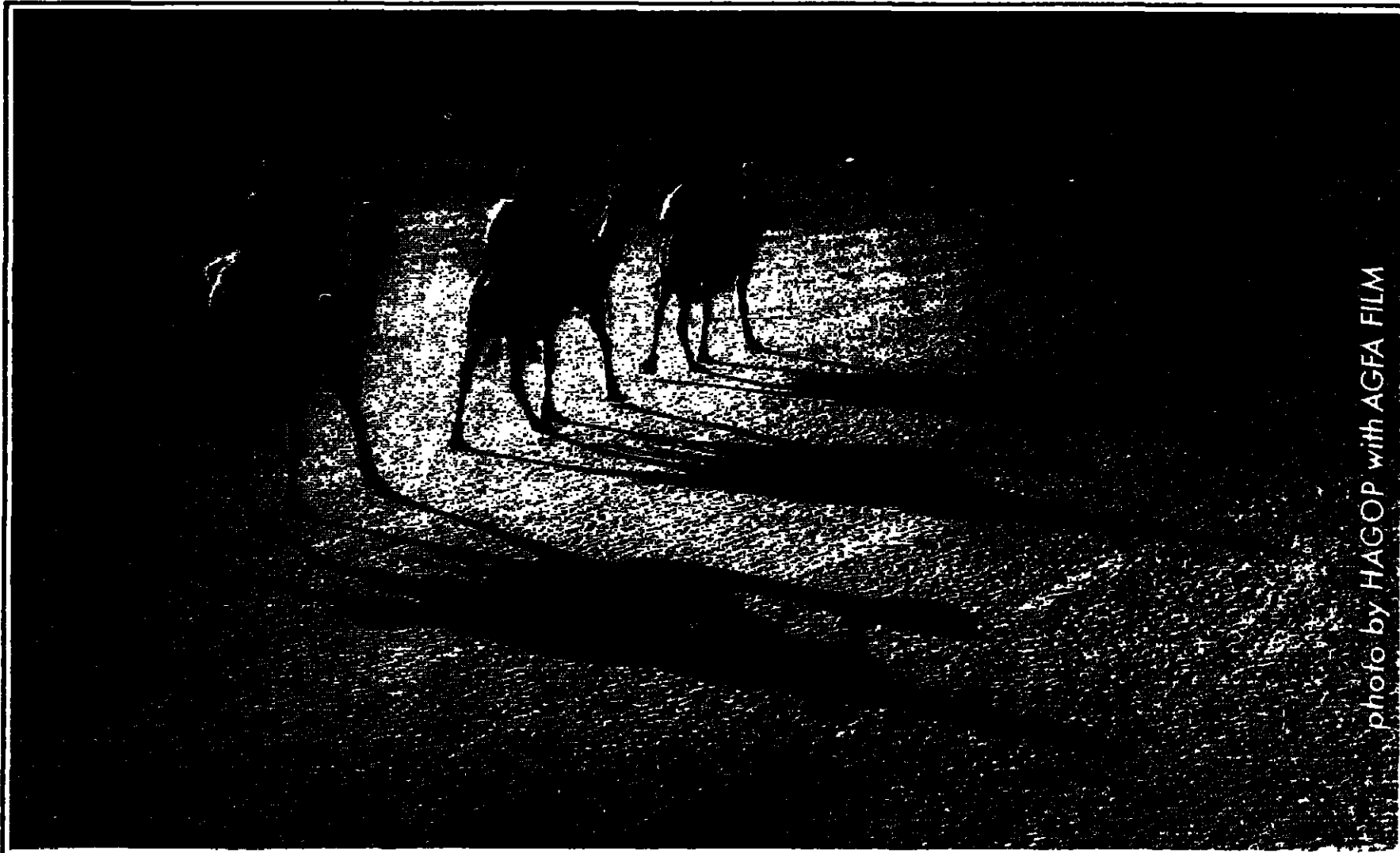


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## New England downs Rams with last second tipped pass

NEW YORK (AP) — Irving Fryar's 25-yard touchdown catch as time expired gave the New England Patriots a 30-28 victory Sunday over Los Angeles, spoiling the debut of Rams' rookie quarterback Jim Everett.

Fryar, who had caught a 6-yard touchdown pass to pull the Patriots to within 28-23, came down with the winning score in a crowd of players in the end zone. The play started with three seconds left.

Patriot receiver Stanley Morgan went high with a group of Ram defenders and tipped the ball, but Fryar hauled it in.

"It's called a 'miracle right,'" a beaming Patriot coach Raymond Berry said of the catch.

Everett, who replaced Steve Dils with the Rams trailing 13-0 early in the second quarter, threw three touchdown passes in his National Football League debut.

Giants 22, Vikings 30. Raul Allegre kicked a 33-yard field goal with 12 seconds left to give New York its victory over Minnesota.

Phil Simms, who completed 25 of 38 passes for 309 yards, hit Bobby Johnson with a 22-yard pass on fourth-and-17 with 1:12 left to keep the winning drive alive.

Bears 13, Falcons 10. Mike Tomczak directed two third-quarter drives and the Chicago defence held Atlanta without a first down for the first 23 minutes of the second half to beat the Falcons.

Jets 31, Colts 16. Wesley Walker caught three touchdown passes and the New York defence forced six turnovers as the Jets extended their winning streak to nine games with a victory.

England made 458 in its first innings, of which Botham slammed 138 including 13 fours and six sixes — an effort no Australian could match.

By contrast, Australian skipper Allan Border sought the privacy of his home and family on the rest day and left cricket manager Bob Simpson to face the critics.

Simpson concurred with Border's toss-winning insertion order for England and condoned the shock omission of paceman Geoff Lawson, saying the selectors obviously thought Lawson had to do more bowling.

Getting applied the follow-on and with the rest day called for Monday, will throw a fresh attack in against Geoff Marsh and David Boon Tuesday morning.

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Cleveland. The Raiders have won seven of their last eight games.

Lions 13, Eagles 11. Eddie Murray's 41-yard field goal with 12 seconds remaining gave Detroit the victory over Philadelphia, snapping the Lions' four-game losing streak. The Lions' defence had 11 sacks.

Saints 16, Cardinals 7. Dave Wilson's 10-yard scoring pass to Mike Jones and three field goals by Morten Andersen gave New Orleans a victory over St. Louis and a 6-5 record for only the third time in 20 seasons.

Dolphins 34, Bills 24. Miami rallied from a 14-point deficit as quarterback Dan Marino threw for four touchdowns and completed a career-high 39 passes for 404 yards in the win over Buffalo.

Steelers 21, Oilers 10. Houston self-destructed offensively, losing several scoring opportunities to turnovers and penalties before being turned back on four successive plays from the Steelers' 1-yard line in the fourth quarter. Pittsburgh, 4-7, won for the third time in four weeks, despite failing to score in the final 42 minutes.

Bengals 34, Seahawks 7. Boomer Esiason threw a third-quarter touchdown pass to put Cincinnati ahead.

Running back Gerald Willhite scored three touchdowns, including a 70-yard punt return, and the Denver defence forced two Bill Kenney fumbles to set up first-quarter TDs as the Broncos routed Kansas City.

Raiders 27, Browns 14. Quarterback Jim Plunkett threw three touchdowns passes — two of them to Dokie Williams — to spark the Raiders over the Browns.

Quarterback Steve Pelluer, after being sacked an NFL record-tying 12 times, scored on a 2-yard bootleg run with 1:37 as Dallas rallied from an 11-point deficit to beat San Diego.

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## Maradona confesses to punching Cup goal

LONDON (AP) — Diego Maradona, who guided Argentina to victory in last summer's World Cup soccer tournament in Mexico, has owned up to using his hands to score a vital goal against England, according to a British press report Sunday.

In what London's Sunday Express describes as an exclusive interview with the Italy-based star in Naples, Maradona is quoted as admitting he punched the ball past England goalkeeper Peter Shilton as they both went for a high centre during a quarterfinal clash in Mexico City's Aztec Stadium.

At the time, press reports quoted Maradona as saying it was "the hand of God" that put the ball into the net to help Argentina to a 2-1 triumph over the English.

According to the Sunday Express, however, the 25-year-old star said through an interpreter, "of course it was not the hand of God. It was me."

"A lot goes on in a game and I am cunning. I know what I have to do and that time I was very lucky," Maradona was quoted by the Express as saying.

He was quoted by the Express as saying: "I used to sleep 14 hours a day. Now I cannot sleep a second. I am too upset by this business."

Real's defeat came as a surprise to guest of honour Diego Maradona who said at halftime, with Real leading 2-1, that he believed the home team's forwards would overwhelm Bilbao in the second half.

However, Jose Irribar, the Basque team's coach, knew that Real would not be able to maintain the scorching pace of the first 15 minutes when Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez scored twice.

"We shall win when Real's players begin to tire," he told his players at the interval. "We had eight days without an official game. It was a good rest," he said later.

Many of Europe's top players were either involved in Cup matches or watching their national side in action in European Championship qualifiers.

Kankkunen leads British rally LONDON (R) — A missing petrol cap almost deprived world championship leader Juha Kankkunen of the overnight lead in the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) Round-Britain Rally.

Driving a Peugeot 205, Kankkunen arrived at the opening day rest halt in Harrogate having established a four second lead over the Lancia Delta of fellow Finn Markku Alen, with Britain's Tony Pond in third place, a further 14 seconds behind.

But Kankkunen had earlier run into a totally unexpected problem during the opening stages of the 2,400-kilometre event which started in Bath Sunday morning.

In slippery conditions he had opened up an eight second advantage when petrol suddenly began splashing around inside his car during the fifth of nine special stages.

The cap had been left off at a service point, which, for the highly professional Finn, was an embarrassing and potentially disastrous error.

After a tough and hard fought contest, Cuba eventually emerged the victors over the Philippines by 3.5-0.5, while Czechoslovakia destroyed the Dominican Republic by 4-0.

Of the other top seeds, 4th ranked Yugoslavia could only defeat Greece by 3-1, while second seeds England only managed a 2.5-1.5 victory against their compatriots from Scotland.

After three draws, Nigel Short, 9th ranked in the world, defeated Scotland's Craig Pritchett.

In the match on table nine, Ecuador has already taken one point off France, with one game unfinished.

On board one, P. Pazos of Ecuador held former world champion Boris Spassky to a draw.

In the women's Olympiad, the Soviet Union, Romania, China and Switzerland shared the lead with six points from six games.

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## Navratilova defeats Mandlikova for second time in a week

CHICAGO (AP) — Martina Navratilova of the United States applied constant pressure with her trademark serve-and-volley game to register a 7-5, 7-5 victory over Hana Mandlikova and capture the \$150,000 Virginia Slims-Chicago Tennis title on Sunday.

The championship was the top-ranked Navratilova's 13th of 1986 and her seventh consecutive victory this year against Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the world's no. 4 player and no. 2 seed at Chicago.

The two met last week in the final of the Virginia Slims-New England, with Navratilova winning 6-2, 6-2.

"I had chances, I had a couple of breaks, but I didn't use them," said Mandlikova. "Against Martina, you don't get too many chances, so when you do get them you must use them."

Mandlikova, a right-hander, missed nearly 50 per cent of her first serves in the opening set, providing her left-handed opponent with too many entries to the net.

"I mixed up what I was doing. I wasn't always coming in on second serves," said Navratilova. "I stepped around a few to hit forehands. But when the chips were down, that's what I'm going to be doing (going to the net)."

"I know I don't want to have to hit passing shots all the time," she added.

The first set featured five service breaks, the last of the set and Navratilova's third coming in the 11th game.

Navratilova held service in the final game, pulling away from deuce with an overhead winner and closing out the set with a service winner.

There was only one break in the final set, with Navratilova coming through in the 11th game again. She gained the deuce and add points with return winners, and Mandlikova misfired on a



Martina Navratilova

backhand to give Navratilova the opportunity to serve for the match.

Navratilova volleyed long on the first point, then promptly reeled off her third ace of the match and three straight winning volleys for the match.

The victory was worth \$33,000 to Navratilova, while Mandlikova collected \$14,600.



## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4290/4300	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3850/55	Canadian dollars
	2.0090/100	West German marks
	2.2700/10	Dutch guilders
	1.6685/95	Swiss francs
	41.74/79	Belgian francs
	6.5775/5825	French francs
	1391/1392	Italian lire
	162.60/70	Japanese yen
	6.9275/9325	Swedish crowns
	7.4925/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.5775/5825	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	399.80/394.30	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices fell sharply, reflecting concern that insider dealing investigations in both London and New York could have wider repercussions than first thought, dealers said.

At 1530 GMT, the FTSE 100 share index was off 20.6 at 1,432, and the FT 30 index was down 18.4 at 1,274.8.

Dealers added that the Ivan Boesky scandal has left some recent bid favourites weaker but above the day's lows after Wall Street tended to recover from the sharp opening fall. Trading in Cambrian and General Securities, of which Boesky was chairman, was temporarily suspended at 130p at its request.

Gold shares fell sharply as well after the decline in the bullion price set at \$392.50 compared with the Friday afternoon fix of \$408.25. Val Reef was \$6-12 off at \$76-1/4 among heavyweight gold producers.

The steeper trend of sterling left the government bonds narrowly higher against the general trend. At 1500 GMT sterling was one basis point up at 68.4 on a trade weighted basis.

Recent speculative gains to winners included Blue Circle down 18p at 632, Pilkington down 13p at 522 and Grand Met off 9p at 449.

## Soviet Union expects highest growth rates this fiscal year

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union expects its highest economic growth rates of the 1980s this year, the country's chief planner said Monday.

Addressing a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, Mr. Nikolai Talyzin said industrial output was planned to rise by 4.4 per cent next year compared with a 4.3 per cent target for 1986.

Official figures released at the weekend showed industrial output had risen by 5.1 per cent in the first 10 months of this year, compared with 3.8 per cent in the same period of 1985.

Mr. Talyzin, head of the state planning committee Gosplan, attributed this year's higher growth rates to measures implemented since Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, took office in March 1985.

Mr. Talyzin, who is also a non-voting member of the ruling politburo, said national income, the

value of total output, was planned to rise by 4.1 per cent in 1987, up from 3.9 per cent this year.

Finance Minister Boris Gostev told the Supreme Soviet that defence expenditure would reach 20.2 billion roubles (\$14.1 billion) next year, or 4.6 per cent of the overall state budget. This is the same percentage as in 1985 and 1986.

Western governments regard the figure for defence spending given at each November's Supreme Soviet session as grossly understated.

But they study it for political signals on the Kremlin's defence policy. A 12 per cent rise in the official figure two years ago was attributed by Moscow to a continuing U.S. build-up of military strength.

Mr. Talyzin said oil output in 1987 would be 617 million tonnes, compared with a planned 616.7 million this year.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer, but output began to stagnate in November 1983 and fell to 595 million tonnes last year from 613 million in 1984.

Oil production is vital to the Soviet economy, and in recent years has provided about 60 per cent of the foreign exchange it needs to buy grain, high technology and industrial goods from the west.

Mr. Talyzin said natural gas production in 1987 would be 712 billion cubic metres, compared with a planned 672 billion this year.

One of the highlights of the two-to-three day winter session in the Kremlin will be the presentation of a new law introducing limited forms of private enterprise. This is part of Mr. Gorbachev's continuing reorganisation of the economic machinery.

## Libya sees need to cut oil output

QUITO (R) — OPEC must cut output if it endorses a recommendation to return to a fixed price system with a target of around \$18 a barrel of oil, Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakshouki said Sunday.

Mr. Shakshouki, repeating Libya's past position, told Reuters that his nation feels cuts of a million barrels a day (mbd) in the

group's ceiling will be necessary to drive up prices, which are now around \$14 to \$15 a barrel.

"We would have to cut production to reach that (\$18) price," he said. Under an interim accord that excludes Iraq and expires at the end of the year, OPEC's ceiling is an average 15 million bbl.

The Libyan minister spoke

shortly before leaving after a one-day meeting here on Friday of an OPEC price committee made up of his country, Ecuador and Kuwait. Venezuela also attended the gathering.

Many market analysts believe OPEC must restrain output if it is to achieve an \$18 barrel and some say discussion on production is crucial to talk on fixed prices.

## Sri Lankans feel economic strain

COLOMBO (R) — Ethnic strife slowed economic growth, pushed up inflation and left many Sri Lankans jobless this year, Finance and Planning Minister Ronnie De Mel said last week.

Mr. De Mel told parliament during a gloomy budget speech that only the economic policies adopted by the government when it came to power in 1977 had saved the country from starvation.

"But for these policies, Sri Lanka would have been in dire straits today and the people of this country would have been on the verge of starvation as a result of three years of internal strife and conflict," he said.

"It must, however, be conceded that after three years of conflict our economy is beginning to feel the strain and to show the full scars," he added.

Mr. De Mel said real gross domestic product (GDP) this year

would grow only four per cent from an average of five per cent between 1983 and 1985.

Investment, tourism, fisheries and agriculture were affected by the communal violence, which has claimed 4,000 lives since July 1983.

Inflation, initially projected at six per cent will rise to seven per cent in 1986 from 1.5 per cent last year, he said. Unemployment climbed 14 per cent in 1985 and was rising, the minister said without giving figures.

Mr. De Mel said increased defence spending had pushed this year's budget deficit to 28.7 billion rupees (\$1 billion) with expenditure at 69.2 billion (\$2.4 billion) and revenue at 40.5 billion (\$1.4 billion).

Defence spending was up to five per cent of GDP compared with 1.5 per cent in 1978.

"It is not possible for a poor country like Sri Lanka to undertake this sort of military build-up without making sacrifices in terms of growth, employment and overall living standards," Mr. De Mel said.

The government had to resort to inflationary financing, estimated at 5.2 billion rupees (\$180 million) to finance part of the budget deficit this year.

Mr. De Mel said agriculture, the largest contributor to the economy, was lower this year because rice production dropped by seven per cent from last year due to weather and ethnic problems in growing areas in the north and the east.

Government revenues from tea, coconut and rubber suffered because of the decline in their prices and less production this year.

## Senegal to get \$88m IMF credit

WASHINGTON (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced last week it will loan Senegal \$88 million in return for promises by the government of the West African country to sell some of its industries and make other concessions.

About \$20 million will be available immediately, \$40 million more over the next 12 months and the rest over the next three years on condition that the country achieves agreed economic goals, the IMF said.

Senegal promised to drop some limits on imports and follow what

the fund called prudent policies over the 1984, down from \$440 a wages, foreign debt and other earlier.

The IMF praised progress on a long-term already made by Senegal towards programme for Senegal two years freeing its economy, but said debt ago. Authorities are expecting weights heavily on the country about \$500 million worth of new because of drought and other loans.

Problems. The country owes foreigners about \$2 billion.

President Abdou Diouf has told Senegalese they have been consuming too much for too long and must stop living beyond their means.

The World Bank estimated their average income at \$380 a

## EC ministers set to ease capital transfer controls

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) finance ministers meeting Monday are likely to approve a first step towards eliminating all barriers to the free movement of capital in the 12-nation bloc.

Diplomats said the ministers were likely to adopt measures which include lifting restrictions that prevent residents of some member states from buying shares and bonds in another.

Community policies have so far centred on easing trade between member states and Monday's measures are the first on liberalising capital movements since 1962.

They will be the first stage of a two-phase plan for complete capital liberalisation, aimed at creating a genuine common market in goods, services and finance by 1992.

The EC's Executive Commission, which runs its day-to-day affairs, is to table proposals for the second step next year.

Commission President Jacques Delors, architect of the programme, has said the reforms

will mobilise savings in the Community and allow them to be invested to create jobs.

The first stage will mostly affect Italy, France, Greece and Ireland. Other countries, except new members Spain and Portugal, already permit the transactions concerned. Spain and Portugal are expected to get extra time to implement the new rules.

EC officials said the most significant measure was the removal of curbs on the purchase of foreign shares, bonds and other securities by residents of a country and of domestic securities by non-residents.

This would also apply to buying stocks and shares in firms not quoted on stock exchanges, in effect increasing capital flows to small or medium companies that often need money most.

The directive also ends restrictions preventing companies

from issuing bonds in another EC country, and allows credit institutions to grant loans for five or more years to finance trade in goods or services.

Lifting capital controls will remove a defence with which governments can protect their currencies against speculation.

EC monetary officials say the effect will be to force closer convergence of economic policies between members of the EC's joint currency float, the European Monetary System (EMS), and so lead eventually to more stable exchange rates in the EC.

Capital liberalisation is also likely to help boost use of the European Currency Unit (ECU), the composite currency which officials hope will one day become legal tender in the Community in private and commercial transactions.

Private use of the ECU is not permitted in West Germany, but Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has said the authorities there would consider allowing it once other states make progress towards eliminating their capital barriers.

## Gold trades below \$400 an ounce

LONDON (R) — The gold price plunged Monday to its lowest since early September, dealers reported, blaming the drop partly on the bursting of a speculative bubble in platinum.

Gold went to its lowest since early September at around \$392 an ounce Monday morning, down from a recent peak on October 8 at \$438.97. Platinum fell below \$500 an ounce Monday for the first time since early August.

"It looks like platinum started off the bearish trend that's produced huge losses in gold," said Mr. Alan Davison of U.S.

commodity brokers Shearson Lehman.

Gold had ended above \$408 in Europe on Friday, then slumped in a sell-off in New York after being pushed through critical levels there. It fell further in Hong Kong before opening lower in Zurich Monday.

Platinum touched an early low of \$483.50 in London compared to its Friday fixing of \$533.

Dealers said there were signs of professional traders trying to scare smaller holders into selling their precious metals, creating opportunities for the professional

to buy back more cheaply.

Platinum prices have been sliding for two weeks as speculators unload supplies bought earlier this year when they feared South Africa, which supplies more than 80 per cent of the West's requirements, might restrict supplies in retaliation for economic sanctions.

Prices for the rare white metal, used in the jewellery and car industries, peaked at their highest in six years on Sept. 5, touching \$673.75 from \$460 at the beginning of August.

## Air Malta profits \$2.5 million

VALLETTA (R) — Air Malta, the Maltese national airline, made a pre-tax profit of 1.24 million Maltese lira (\$2.5 million) in the financial year ending March 31, its chairman, Mr. Albert Mizzi, said last week. He told a news conference the figure was slightly lower than the projected target. He attributed this to the troubled political situation in the Mediterranean and a resurgence of international terrorism. The airline carried a total of 667,990 passengers during the year.

## Swedes win big Arab project

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — A Swedish company has won a contract worth more than \$48 million for the installation of a submarine cable link between Kuwait and Bahrain. A Bahraini minister said the scheme, to be financed in equal part by the two countries, would enhance communications between the two countries at reduced cost. The minister said the next stage of the project would be a linkup with the Bahrain-United Arab Emirates (UAE)-Qatar cable, while the third stage would extend the network to include the UAE-Pakistan-India cable.

## China leads in wrist watch production

PEKING (AP) — China has become the world's largest maker of wrist watches, turning out 4.7 million of them a month, an official news report said last week. The Xinhua News Agency said output sped up significantly in the first 10 months of this year over the same period last year. The country produced 54.31 million wrist watches last year. Wrist watches, a rarity in the countryside just a few years ago, have become more common as some peasants have more income under China's economic reforms.

## British Coal loses £240m

LONDON (AP) — British Coal announced this week a loss of £240 million (\$343 million) for the six-month period ending Sept. 30. But chairman Sir Robert Haslam said the state-owned industry still hoped to break even by the fiscal year 1988-89.

Last year, fiscal 1985-86, the coal industry turned in its best performance for seven years, with losses of only £50 million (then worth \$75 million).

"We have seen a radical change in our circumstances since the beginning of the financial year, primarily due to the collapse of oil prices and in the decline in competitive coal prices," Sir Haslam told a news conference.

"Break-even by 1989 is realistic, although it is a year later than we perceived 12 months ago. And it is still a formidable challenge to break even by 1988-89."

British Coal, formerly the National Coal Board, had its worst year in fiscal 1984-85 with a loss of £2.2 billion (then worth \$3 billion) when the industry was hit by a year-long miners' strike.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: As the day advances you become very resourceful and clever in seeing how to adapt to unusual conditions that eventually make your ideas and interests successful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your ideas may seem rather wild, but you can prove successful and make your life more interesting.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some rather strange suggestion you get could prove helpful. A financial matter may lead to a pot of gold.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If a change in association matters occurs, this could help you attain your goals, so be alert.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Try a different approach at your activities. Have a conversation with another who is different.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A good friend can give you a good suggestion on how best to get your fine talents working, so listen carefully.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to handle your responsibilities in the business world. The evening can be happy at home.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Your intuition and mature judgment need to be better organized if you are to accomplish the most today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do something unusual and very helpful at home. You have a happy evening there and can retire feeling content.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Concentrate on the various persons who can assist you in the outside world. Explore new activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Keep rooted to your work and don't permit a private worry to deter you in gaining more assets.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make plans for a good time in the days ahead. Don't permit a stubborn friend to dissuade you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Place your family ahead of any public outlet today. An outsider could give you the wrong slant on how to get ahead.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will like to make changes and find excitement in this, but upon reaching maturity will see the wisdom in settling down to a normal life of home, family and career. Give as much education as you can and add a foreign language or two.

## THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

1. Surrealistic
2. Salvador
3. Easy
4. Large
5. — Bator
6. Pentateuch
7. Crusader's
8. port
9. People with similar tastes
10. Means of ascent
11. Melodious
12. Swindle
13. Discrete or Preslinger
14. Sector
15. Bitter malice
16. Bath or Bedon
17. Lenses
18. Conspired
19. Theophrast
20. Holy woman
21. abbe
22. Exhaust
23. Dr. attorney
24. Bill of fare
25. Secret agent
26. Labeled
27. Cauterize
28. Miserly
29. Bus. gp.
30. Data companion
31. Of body
32. structure
33. New Guinea
34. Dears
35. Olive genus
36. Dismale
37. Religious
38. Image
39. Covered
40. Office copy for short
41. Lovers' word

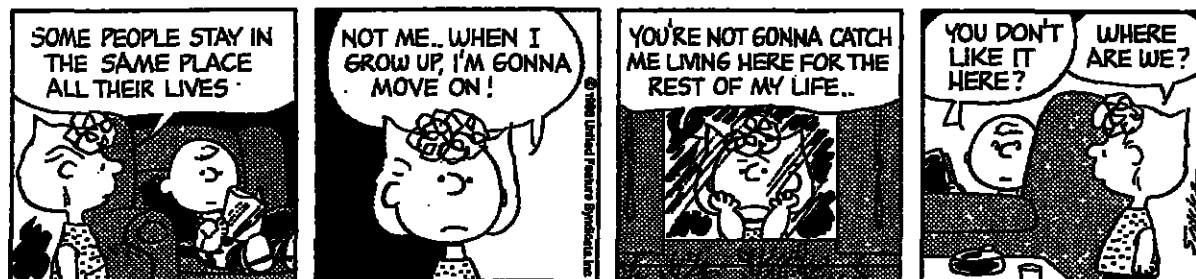
DOWN

1. Knight
2. Landed
3. Chicago's lady
4. Feller
5. Parler place
6. Supplicate
7. Dandelion
8. Miller for STA
9. "Is to situation
10. She loved Narcissus
11. God of war
12. Only
13. Urban places
14. Sea-office
15. sign
16. Dexterity
17. Playful
18. masculine
19. Syrians and Jordanians
20. Kind of tire
21. Contestant
22. Army
23. Suburban prof.
24. Cubic meter
25. Five: prof.
26. Viper
27. — Lanka
28. Western school letters
29. Convulsive
30. Robbers' partners
31. Finnish lake
32. Of knots
33. Bitter witch
34. — Lankia
35. Philippine native
36. Very black
37. Mistle ped
38. Indian
39. Sanson port
40. Pollock cartoonist
41. leighless
42. "The bird the wing"
43. Penny
44. Obese

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

WABT BALAD DUBS  
ARE AMORE DAD  
PAPERDACHS TIGER  
ITE ANSO EVOKES  
RENAISS PRIMO  
RIBS SALES UNO  
ROBIS PRIORATED  
GOLA PRATER ROAD  
VARATION RIFTS  
BANK GENE PHE  
SIRIAL DRABING  
SAVOR PACHICKER  
BRIE LITALE PIENT  
ERSE EITHER OWER

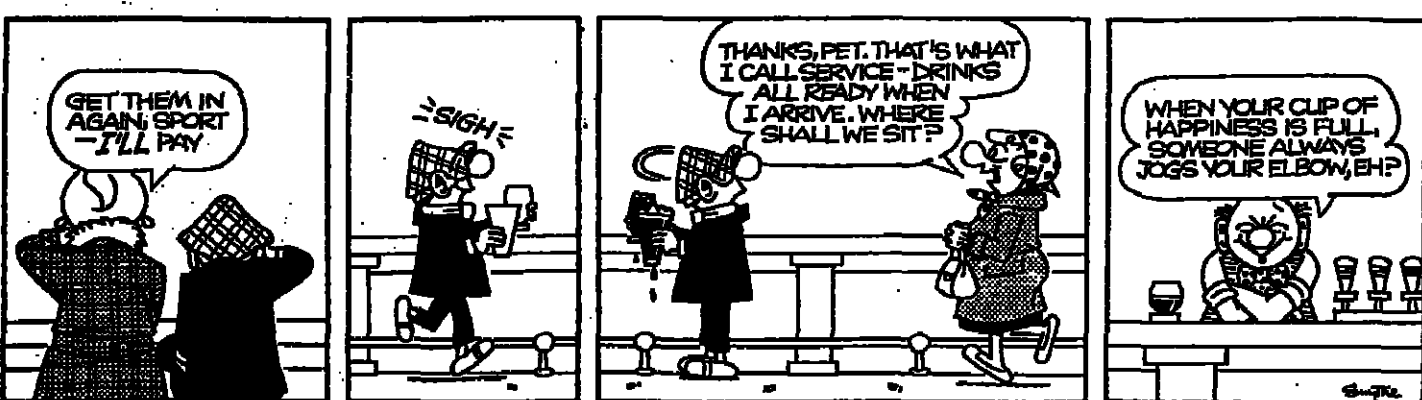
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

VIDEO REPAIR

"Lay off the workout tapes for a few days. Your VCR is overtrained."

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHRAC

HILEW

TINKTE

CHIPUC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TRUTH WHISK KOSHER YEARLY

Answer: What the "wino" said when offered a little slip—WHY, YES!



# S. Asian summit ends with calls to improve cooperation

## Gandhi snubs Junejo on Pakistan nuclear denial

BANGALORE, India (R) — South Asian leaders ended a low-key summit Monday with calls to improve regional cooperation — but agreed to disagree on a definition of terrorism.

The two-day summit of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) announced the setting-up of a permanent secretariat to oversee cooperation in agriculture, meteorology and the fight against drug trafficking.

A summit declaration said the leaders agreed to increase exchanges between their countries "on the basis of mutual benefit, of ideas, experience and technology as well as goods and services."

The secretariat in Kathmandu will start work in January. It will be assisted by one counsellor from each of the seven SAARC nations — India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Maldives and Bhutan.

A joint press release said the organisation's first secretary-general would be Abul Ahsan, a career diplomat from Bangladesh who is currently Dhaka's ambassador to Pakistan.

Five days of talks between officials and foreign ministers in the run-up to the summit had failed to resolve a dispute over the definition of terrorism — an essential prelude to stamping it out.

The final declaration condemned terrorism as a criminal act and a threat to the political and economic life of the people of the region.

But conference sources said there were difficulties involved in its definition because of political and human rights considerations. Summit members agreed to reconvene a committee which had earlier failed to reach agreement

on the issue. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who took over the chairmanship of SAARC Sunday, restated India's determination to oppose terrorism.

"Regional cooperation cannot be reconciled with acquiescence in, or encouragement to, acts directed against the sovereignty, unity and integrity of neighbours."

The summit made some headway in joint efforts to fight drug abuse and trafficking. It appointed a technical committee headed by Pakistan to devise ways to stamp out the menace.

Mr. Gandhi told a press conference most drugs were smuggled into the region from Pakistan.

In his final speech, Mr. Gandhi said preparatory work in drug trafficking and other areas was expected to lead to stronger institutional links for regional cooperation.

Earlier, the other six leaders said the setting-up of a secretariat had firmly put SAARC, launched last year at a Dhaka summit, on a firm footing.

Mr. Gandhi said SAARC was the world's largest regional grouping, representing one billion people.

"We must now intensify our efforts to translate the various suggestions put forth in our agreed areas of cooperation into more meaningful programmes of cooperation," Bhutan's King Jigme Singye Wangchuck said.

Mr. Gandhi stressed the importance of a "confidence-building" exercise in

the region. "The lesson to be drawn is that the patient building of regional cooperation must take place in an atmosphere of good neighbourliness and responsible international behaviour," he said.

The declaration called for the early adoption of a U.N. convention on the rights of the child to give young people top priority in national development.

A SAARC press release said around six million of the 34 million children born each year in South Asia do not live to see their fifth birthday.

Mr. Gandhi Monday publicly snubbed visiting Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, saying his denial about Pakistan's alleged nuclear bomb programme were unconvincing.

Mr. Gandhi told a news conference Mr. Junejo had assured him during talks Sunday night that news reports that Islamabad had tested a trigger device for a nuclear weapon were "utterly incorrect."

"Well, to be honest, we are not utterly convinced," Mr. Gandhi said. No Pakistani official was immediately available for comment.

Relations between the two rival nations have deteriorated steadily over the past few months and diplomatic observers said Mr. Gandhi's snub was likely to rule out any immediate improvement.

The Indian leader, answering questions at the end of a two-day South Asian summit, declined to give details of intensive negotiations with Sri Lankan leaders since Saturday for a settlement of the island's bloody ethnic conflict.

Hopes of a breakthrough in the three-year-old conflict were raised Sunday night after Tamil

rebels said Mr. Gandhi had summoned two of their leaders to Bangalore for talks.

But Mr. Gandhi, who has held three rounds of talks with Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene, told questioners the negotiations were continuing and it would be wrong for him to report on their progress now.

India, which tested its own nuclear device in 1974, has frequently protested about what it says are Pakistan's plans to build a bomb, a charge regularly and vehemently denied in Islamabad.

Mr. Gandhi, speaking after the closing ceremony of the second SAARC summit, listed three major impediments to good Indo-Pakistani relations.

These were the nuclear bomb programme, the flow of drugs from Pakistan into India and Pakistan's support for "terrorists" in Indian from across the border — another charge strongly denied by Islamabad.

Mr. Gandhi delivered a second slight when answering a question about whether Pakistan planned to buy U.S. AWACS surveillance planes.

"I did talk about AWACS and Prime Minister Junejo said the Americans are not giving them AWACS," he told the conference, but added after a pause — "We'll have to see."

Pakistan says it needs some form of air surveillance system to halt alleged incursions by warplanes of the Soviet-backed Afghan government, but that the sophisticated AWACS are too expensive.

Indian newspapers have made much of an alleged threat to India if Pakistan did buy AWACS, saying the planes could cover Pakistan's eastern border with India as well as its western frontier.

## Moscow condemns Washington support for contras

MOSCOW (AP) — The Kremlin has condemned U.S. interference in Nicaragua and accused the U.S. government of trying to overthrow the Sandinista government.

In a statement issued Sunday through the Soviet News Agency TASS, the government restated its long-standing disapproval of U.S. policy in Central America, especially with regard to Nicaragua.

It repeated calls for the United States to stop aiding guerrillas, called contras, who are fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. The U.S. Congress recently approved \$100 million aid to the contras.

An earlier TASS dispatch from Nicaragua reported that a People's Tribunal had sentenced American mercenary Eugene Hasenfus to 30 years in prison for taking part in a secret operation to fly arms to the contras. But the Kremlin statement made no mention of the Hasenfus case.

"The U.S. administration, flagrantly violating the elementary norms of international law and the principles of the U.N. charter, is stepping up overt interference in the affairs of Nicaragua," the statement said.

"In so doing, they in Washington do not conceal that they are aiming at overthrow of the legitimate government of that sovereign, independent country."

"The president of the United States has signed a law on funding the hired counter-revolutionary bands and on supplying them with various types of weapons," the statement said.

"Moreover, provision is made for a direct participation of U.S. military personnel in the counter-revolutionary actions," it said, adding that plans were being made for "direct military actions against Nicaragua."

## Managua officials differ on Hasenfus pardon

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The top law enforcement official in Nicaragua has dismissed the possibility of a pardon for American mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, sentenced to 30 years in prison for terrorism and other crimes.

But Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said Sunday in the United States that Hasenfus could be pardoned as an act of mercy and good will.

"This possibility is not closed. This possibility is open," Mr. Ramirez said at the close of a service at the cascade Atlanta Methodist Church in Atlanta, where the Rev. Joseph Lowery is pastor.

Lowery visited Hasenfus in Managua last week and met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

However, Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes told the Associated Press in a telephone interview on Sunday in Managua, "there is no reason to pardon him."

"The Nicaraguan penitentiary system will guarantee that he fulfills his sentence," he said.

Hasenfus, 45, was convicted and sentenced Saturday by a three-member People's Tribunal for his role in a weapons delivery flight to U.S.-backed contra rebels who are fighting the Sandinista government.

Mr. Ortega has not yet commented on the verdict, although he had earlier hinted that a pardon might be possible.

But Reyes, the chief prosecutor in the case, said: "If a pardon is applicable, I am sure there will be a rejection by the population and the authorities should have to explain that step very well."

Meanwhile, Cardinal Miguel Obando Y. Bravo, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Managua, said he would like to see Hasenfus pardoned.

"I would like that, with time, he could be given a pardon or an amnesty, I don't know which word it might be," he told reporters after saying mass at the Church of Santo Domingo De Las Sierritas. "I

believe that all these things contribute to making the human family united."

Obando Y. Bravo, who has been a strong critic of the leftist government, said he would also like to see if authorities would consider a prisoner exchange.

The government earlier turned down a contra offer to exchange 30 Sandinista prisoners for Hasenfus and five other captives.

"We cannot discard dialogue, since it is the civilised channel for resolving problems," the prelate said.

Hasenfus' wife, Sally, attended the mass accompanied by Luis Moreno, a vice consul at the U.S. embassy. She sat in a rear pew with her head bowed during the service.

Hasenfus was sentenced to the maximum 30 years in prison for violating the maintenance of order and public security, and the maximum three years for criminal association. The sentences are to be served concurrently.

Hasenfus was captured last month when the C-123 plane on which he was the cargo handler was shot down in southern Nicaragua. He said the plane was flying weapons to the contra rebels.

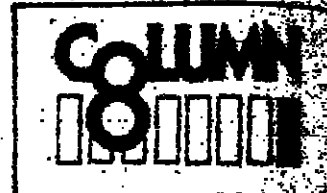
The American pilot and co-pilot and a Nicaraguan radio man were killed.

Pro-government newspapers said the verdict against Hasenfus was a conviction of the United States as well.

"The 30 years for Hasenfus are a penalty for Yankee interventionism," El Nuevo Diario said.

It quoted unidentified Nicaraguan legal authorities as saying, "this sentence should hit the egos of (U.S.) President Reagan (who should) observe that his obstinate intention of destroying the revolution will have severe responses."

A two-column headline in Barriada, a newspaper of the governing Sandinista National Liberation Front, read: "The ruling is a sentence for the United States."



## 'Love boat' sails into Israeli court

TEL AVIV (R) — A Mediterranean "love boat" cruise has landed its Israeli passengers in the dock after 15 women alleged in a suit that no eligible men were aboard, the Tel Aviv News Agency reported. "The plaintiffs did not have a chance to meet a future mate although it was promised they would," the suit filed in a Tel Aviv court, said. It said advertisements had promised "eligible men aboard the love boat" but, once at sea, the women found dozens of families on the City of Rhodes cruise ship. The 15 each demanded \$50,000 compensation for their cruise tickets and what they said was mental anguish.

## Combination of poets quoted to evoke SAARC spirit

BANGALORE, India (AP) — An unlikely combination of poets — Rabindranath Tagore, Hamzah Muhammad Ershad and William Shakespeare — were quoted Sunday to evoke a proper spirit for the South Asian summit here, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the new chairman of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), cited Tagore, India's only winner of the Nobel Prize for literature.

"If life's journey be endless, where is its goal?" Mr. Gandhi quoted Tagore as asking. He then gave the poet's reply: "It is everywhere. The world is not a mere road but a home."

Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad quoted his own poem, describing his hopes for the seven-member SAARC this way: "Seven daring dreams 'Of living with honour 'In the van of civilisation 'Struggle forward together."

Sri Lankan President Junius R. Jayewardene, who is 80, took a more classical approach, invoking Shakespeare: "On such a full sea are we now afloat, and we must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures." Mr. Jayewardene did not lose many ventures in the quotation business. His speech also cited Buddha, Mohammad, Jesus Christ and Mahatma Gandhi, India's apostle of nonviolence.

## British Queen Mother leaves hospital

LONDON (AP) — Queen Mother Elizabeth left a London hospital after treatment for a leg injury, saying she felt "much better." The 86-year-old mother of Queen Elizabeth II smiled and waved as she walked out of King Edward VII Hospital for officers, where she spent five nights. A light dressing appeared to be covering her right leg, but she seemed to have no difficulty in walking. When the Queen Mother was admitted to the hospital Tuesday, a statement said she suffered the injury while walking in Scotland last month. It was described as a "wound that wouldn't heal."

## Conference participants fall ill

CLEVELAND (AP) — More than 100 people attending a banquet at the Cleveland Convention Centre mysteriously fell ill and were taken to hospitals. A fire dispatcher had attributed the problem to food poisoning, but Police Chief Howard Rudolph later said the food apparently was not to blame. Ambulances began carrying people from the convention centre and the nearby Bond Court Hotel, where some participants had gone after the convention centre was evacuated. The people began falling ill just before the keynote address was to be delivered, said William Anderson, president of the National Coalition of Title I-Chapter I Parents' Training Conference. The group is involved in programmes for the educationally disadvantaged. About 850 people were attending the conference and more than 100 had fallen ill, Anderson said. He said he had "no idea whatsoever" what caused the illnesses. Robert Rhea of Fremont, who was at the dinner, said he noticed people began gasping for breath and seeming as if they were ready to vomit. "A lady fell and hit the floor. After that another lady left to another part of the building, seeming to be sick," Rhea said. "There must have been four or five who got sick right after each other." When some participants returned to the hotel, even more fell ill, he said.

## Filipino demonstrators urge Enrile to resign

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Thousands of protesters, raising clenched fists and shouting for Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's resignation, marched through the streets Monday in a general strike over the murder of a prominent leftist.

Most businesses and offices in the capital opened Monday despite the strike call issued to protest last week's murder of Rolando Olalia, leader of the Partido Ng Bayan, or People's Party (PNB), and the militant May 1st Movement, a labour federation.

Leftists blame Mr. Enrile's followers for Mr. Olalia's murder and charge it is part of a right-wing plot to destabilise President Corason Aquino's government.

"Today's action has been generally peaceful," Joey Lina, mayor of Metropolitan Manila, told reporters. "The situation is not as serious as some people might want it to appear."

Union spokesman Crispin Beltran, however, claimed the protest had "taken off on a good start," and would be extended until Mr. Olalia's funeral Thursday.

The government suspended classes for the day at Manila public and private schools, and radio stations said thousands of commuters were delayed or

stranded as some transport workers joined the protest.

Mr. Lina said only about 15 per cent of the transport workers joined the strike. He said the government mobilised 100 extra buses and trucks to provide emergency transportation but had needed to use only 25 of them.

He said there had been a few scattered reports of stoning of vehicles and attempts to intimidate drivers, but on the whole "the protesters have been reasonable."

Mr. Beltran said six strikers had been arrested and three "manhandled by goons." He also claimed 139 factories with a work force of 30,000 were affected by the walkout in the Manila area, but he admitted that some work had continued there.

He also claimed nearly 200 other factories outside the capital had been involved in the protest. However, Mr. Lina said only five Manila-area plants had been seriously affected.

Retired Gen. Jose Magno, Mrs. Aquino's military adviser, told reporters that Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos had assured the president that the military could cope.

The strike appeared to be most effective in working class and factory districts, strongholds of Mr. Olalia's May 1st Movement.

## Brazil set to introduce economic reforms

BRASILIA (Agencies) — Brazil's ruling coalition, after an apparent landslide victory in national elections, looks set to introduce fresh economic reforms on the basis of its overwhelming mandate.

With 11 per cent of Saturday's vote counted, the two-party coalition was poised to capture the governorship of all 23 states.

According to the early returns, the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) was winning in 21, including the key states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

The Liberal Front Party, the junior coalition partner, was ahead in the two north east states of Rio Grande do Norte and Sergipe.

Besides its landslide victory in the gubernatorial elections, the PMDB is also set to win an absolute majority in the senate and the chamber of deputies, according to the early returns.

Saturday's poll was the first national election since the military handed the country back to civilian government in March 1985.

The new 559-member congress will be empowered to write a new Brazilian constitution, replacing that imposed by the military during their 21-year rule.

This morning President Jose Sarney is due to meet senior ministers and official sources said they would discuss economic changes to shore up the government's anti-inflation programme, the Cruzado plan.

The anti-inflation drive, which significantly increased the spending power of the lowest paid, was seen by political commentators as an important vote-winner.

But the price freeze decreed in February has encountered problems. It has provoked widespread shortages from meat to raw materials for industry.

Political sources said the government had waited until the elections before proceeding with any adjustments to economic policy.

The government of President Jose Sarney is expected to take measures to dampen a consumer boom and increase public resources.

The Brazilian press has speculated widely over the contents of the economic package. Political and financial sources said the most likely measures included increases in public utility rates, a compulsory retirement scheme for higher wage earners and a tax on very high business profits.

## S. African police disperse strikers at GM plant

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (AP) — Several hundred strikers, shouting slogans and jostling workers, turned away several employees who sought to enter a General Motors Corp. (GM) factory Monday. Police used dogs and whips to disperse the crowd.

A woman who declined to give her name told a reporter who telephoned the company that GM had no comment.

A company official had said Thursday that GM hoped to restart assembly lines Monday after a three-week strike by about 2,000 workers at three plants to protest conditions of GM's sale of its South African operations to local management.

Members of the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union asked GM to provide severance pay to employees before the American auto manufacturer divested itself of the money-losing South African unit, to refund employee contributions to pension and insurance plans and to guarantee that the new owners will put two union members on the board of directors.

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## 2 former Lesotho ministers murdered

MASERU (R) — Two former Lesotho government ministers, their wives and a friend were shot dead by unknown gunmen 30 kilometres north east of the capital Maseru on Saturday, family friends said Monday.

They said former Information Minister Desmond Sixise and his wife Manapo, former Foreign Affairs Minister Vincent Makhele and his wife Malapeng, and Sixise's brother-in-law Ntsane Lelala and his wife were abducted from Lelala's house near Maseru and driven to the Maluti Mountains.

The victims were shot and their bodies thrown down a cliff, but Lelala's wife managed to escape and is now in a hospital, the friends said.

Sixise and Makhele were top lieutenants of the civilian government of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, ousted in a coup by the military last January.

Shortly after the coup, they were detained without charges at least twice and also subjected to house arrest.

The government accused them, together with Jonathan, of engaging in anti-state activities.

Official Radio Lesotho reported Monday that bodies of women and men had been found near the Maluti Mountains, but did not identify them, saying this would be done once next of kin had been informed.

Lesotho police declined to comment on the murders.

Residents of Lesotho, which is surrounded by South Africa, often

report attacks during the night and abductions of people they say cooperate with or are members of the African National Congress, the anti-apartheid guerrilla group banned by South Africa.

Some Lesotho residents believe South African agents may be involved, but no direct charges have been made.

Jonathan was Lesotho's political leader for 20 years before he was deposed in a coup last January. A military council took over.

The military complained that Jonathan had moved the country close to Communist powers, feuded with South Africa, and tried to set up a second army, using a North Korean-trained youth group.

## Salvadorean cleric meets with rebels

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Roman Catholic Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas, who recently held separate meetings with the government and the Salvadorean rebel leaders, remains optimistic that long-stalled peace talks can be renewed, a church leader has said.

Efforts to arrange a dialogue to end the 7-year-old civil war have failed since 1984 when talks ended in a stalemate.

Last September, rebels withdrew from a meeting between the two sides after the army moved into the town where it was

to be held. Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez, the auxiliary archbishop, said in his weekly homily on Sunday that Rivera Damas met recently with the Armed Forces High Command.

He then went to Colombia where he talked to representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Movement, the umbrella group for five leftist guerrilla groups, and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, their political organisation.

"I believe that the climate is propitious for us to advance," Rosa Chavez said. "We hope

there will not be any element that interferes."

"We will wait a little to see what news there is in the coming days, but being able to make that contact was very important and we are working in these days," Rosa Chavez said.

He said the recent earthquake in El Salvador has created new impetus to reach a peaceful settlement.

The Oct. 10 quake killed an estimated 1,500 people and injured 10,000 others.

"The other earthquake, that of the war, continues to cause deaths," he said.

## Austria's 2 major parties may join in coalition

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Austria's two major political parties have toned down traditional bickering for softer rhetoric, as they prepare for the possibility of governing together for the next four years.

With national elections slated for Nov. 23, leaders of both the Socialist Party and the People's Party, its conservative opposition, concede that the race hasn't been this close for decades.

Elections originally scheduled for next April were changed to November after Socialist Chancellor Franz Vranitzky announced on Sept. 15 that he would not continue working with the Freedom Party, the junior government coalition partner.

The Socialists took exception to the election of a new Freedom Party leader, Joerg Haider, saying Mr. Haider was a rightist who would shift his party's course from liberal to right-wing.

While repeatedly ruling out a new coalition with a Freedom Party under Mr. Haider in the next legislative period, Socialist leaders have said they could work with the People's Party.

The People's Party has not rejected outright any configuration, including a

coalition with the Freedom Party, which is expected to benefit at the polls from its leadership change.

But senior People's Party officials suggest they favour a coalition with the Socialists if neither of the two big parties gets an absolute majority.

However, both Mr. Vranitzky and People's Party leader Alois Mock have laid early claims to the chancellorship, and bickering over the top job could prove to be the biggest obstacle to a coalition between their groups.

Both parties have claimed to hold a shifting edge of between 1 and 2 per cent in the last few weeks, but deride each other's surveys as partisan and unauthoritative.

Eight parties are running, including a disaffected citizen's group called "I've Had Enough." But outside of the three established parties already in parliament, only the environmentalist Greens are given a chance of capturing some seats.

The Socialists lost five seats in the 1983 elections to relinquish their absolute majority, but remained the strongest party.

They are going into the polling Sunday with 90 of the 182 seats in

the legislature, compared to 81 for the People's Party and 11 for the Freedom Party.

Citing unspecified polls, Socialist Central Secretary Heinrich Keller said Sunday his party expected to win with a one-seat plurality.

If the Socialists did better than that, they could try to go it alone, said Mr. Keller. If not, and if the People's Party had no objections to Mr. Vranitzky as chancellor, then a Socialist-Conservative coalition would be a "certainty," he told state television.

It would not be the first time that the two biggest parties formed Austria's government instead of playing adversary roles.

The parties voluntarily joined in the "great coalition" from Dec. 20, 1945 to April 19, 1966, in an effort to master the problems left by World War II.

After winning an absolute majority, the People's Party went it alone until March 3, 1970. The Socialists then took over, alone until 1983.

Socialist Chancellor Bruno Kreisky resigned after his party's losses that year, suggesting electorate weariness with his leadership was the cause. But support continued to erode, as a

series of crises beset the Socialists. The Socialists suffered perhaps their most serious blow early this year, with revelations of mismanagement in the state industrial sector that led to financial losses amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars and layoffs in the thousands.

Unemployment in this nation of 7 million people remains under 5 per cent, low by European standards. But hundreds of thousands work in nationalised industries and People's Party has tied the possibility of mass firings to what it says is Socialist inefficiency in the state sector.

It also criticised the Socialist-led government's 1986 budget, with a projected deficit exceeding for the first time 100 billion schillings — \$7 billion.

The election of Kurt Waldheim to the presidency in June seemed to confirm, at least in part, a loss in popularity for the Socialists.

The former U.N. secretary-general, who had People's Party support, won over a Socialist, despite allegations that he was involved in Nazi atrocities during World War II. He was the first non-Socialist candidate to win the office in more